



01555

(1) / 22 (1) / 22 (1) / 23 (1) / 24

Tresented to Lister Cales by his affectionate Master Charles. Co. Casson Hovember 28 " 1864

Inegers. Jackson Husson.

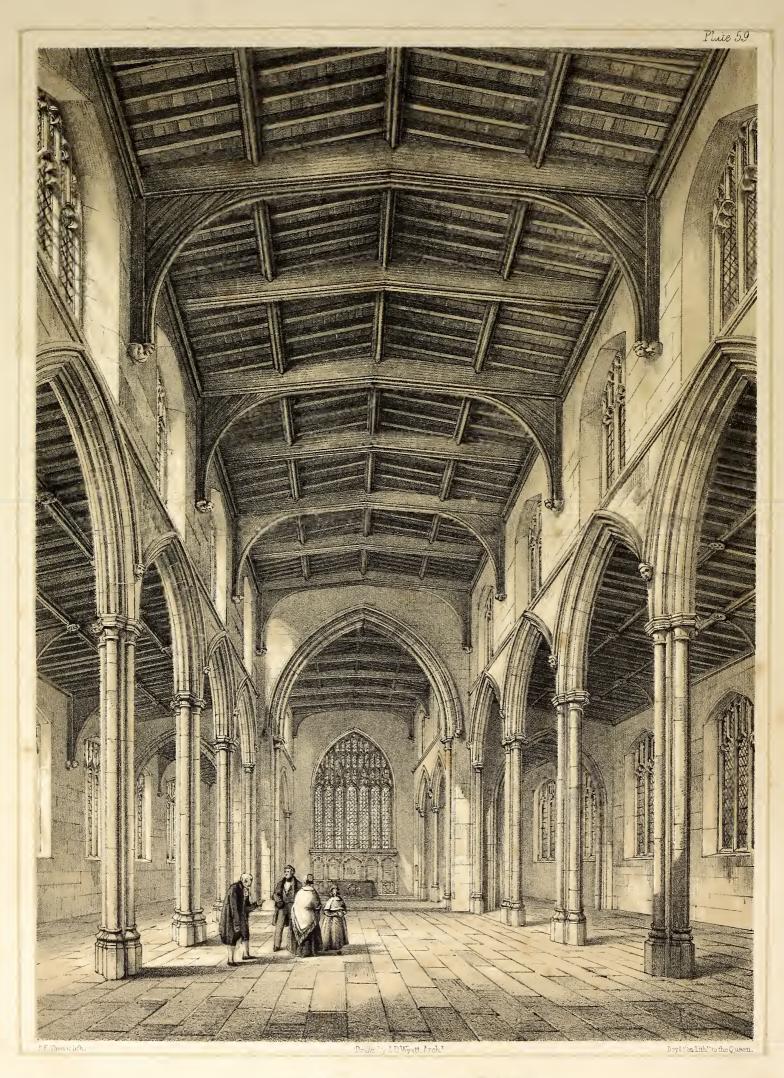
Anchitecto, Halifan :

82 bloten incl kithe views

(467

Notin Albery Levery





COGGESHALL CHURCH, ESSEX.

# Ecclesiastical, Castellated,

AND

# Domestic

# ARCHITECTURE OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE NORMAN ERA TO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Illustrated by the best existing Examples in the County of Essex.

WITH

PLANS, ELEVATIONS, SECTIONS, DETAILS, AND EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS, FROM A SERIES OF ORIGINAL MEASURED DRAWINGS,

WITH

ARCHITECTURAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

BY

#### James Hadfield,

ARCHITECT.

#### LONDON:

JOHN WILLIAMS AND CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING PUBLISHERS,
141, STRAND.
MDCCCXLVIII.

ALEXANDER MACINTOSH,
PRINTER,
GREAT NEW STREET, LONDON.

#### TO THE MOST NOBLE

#### THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, K.G.,

AN ENLIGHTENED AND LIBERAL PATRON OF MEDIEVAL ART,

# This Work,

WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S PERMISSION,

IS MOST GRATEFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

The Author.



### Rorwell Church, Essex.

HIS Church is a very good example of the late decorated style of Christian

Architecture of the period of Edward III., between the years 1351 and 1377. This date refers to the style and not to the time of its erection, which appears to have taken place about the time of Richard II. and Henry IV., between the years 1377 and 1404. Viewing the Church externally, there is very little to attract the attention, except it be the tracery of the windows. The walls are entirely built of flints and rubble; the dressings of the door-ways, windows, and buttresses are of clunch stone, which are annually yielding to the devouring tooth of time. The wanton hand of spoliation has also done much in destroying and defacing some of their greatest beauties. The offsets and faces of the buttresses are almost entirely destroyed, and have been patched and plastered in the most tasteless manner. The east window on the south side of the Nave has been entirely demolished. There are two wooden porches,—one on the south side, used as a vestry; and one on the north side, which is now the public entrance into the Church; both have been stripped of every architectural feature peculiar to the age in which they were built. The building on the north side of the Chancel is of later date than the rest of the Church; which, with this exception, was wholly built at one time, and from the designs of the same architect. The small building here referred to seems to have been formerly used as a Chantry Chapel, as it is furnished with a piscina; there is also a room above this Chapel, (or what may have been both Chapel and Vestry,) which is now used as a place of burial for the Bramston family. There is a small plain wooden Tower, crowned with a spire, at the west end of the Church. The roofs of the Nave and Chancel are covered with flat red tiles. On entering the Church by the north doorway, the first thing that presents itself is a most unsightly gallery, at the west end of the Nave, covering the north and south doorways, and also the two windows eastward of them. On examining every part of this once glorious Church, it would appear as if the powers of darkness had been let loose upon it: there are no oak benches, no encaustic tiles, no fresco paintings to adorn its walls, no font worthy to be called by that name: but the pedestal on which the ancient font

The whole of the windows were filled with stained glass of the richest description, which is most clearly evinced by the broken and misplaced fragments that sacrilegious hands have spared.

stood is still remaining in its original place at the west end, as shown on the ground plan.

The furniture of the Church is all in the worst modern taste; the piscina in the Chancel is blocked up: the sedilia were in the bottom of the window next to it. The two water stoups remain in a tolerable perfect state, and are shown on the ground plan adjoining the two doorways.

PLATE I.—Fig. 1, represents one-half of the exterior, and one-half of the interior elevation of the north and south doorways of the Nave; the labels of both doorways were supported on corbel heads, but they are so completely defaced as to render it impossible to make a restored drawing of any one of the four.

Fig. 2, represents a vertical section of the doorway with two descending steps to the Nave.

Fig. 3, represents the horizontal plan of the exterior jamb mouldings. This doorway is a good example of the style to which it belongs, both in its details and proportions; the fillet that separates the two ogee mouldings of the inner jamb is remarkably effective: the label is also good, and in fact the whole doorway is well adapted for modern imitation.

Fig. 4, represents the plan of the Chancel arch.\*

PLATE II.—Fig. 1, shows the ground plan of the Church, which may be justly considered well proportioned in most of its parts, and would with the following alterations be rendered an excellent model for modern imitation. Take the superficial contents of the floor, and convert them into exactly two squares in length, which would make the Nave to be about 26 feet 8 inches wide and about 53 feet 4 inches long, thus increasing the breadth 2 feet 3 inches, and reducing the length 5 feet 8 inches. The Chancel might be retained as it is, with the exception of increasing the width of its arch from 11 feet  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 14 feet, and making the height from the floor to the spring, (instead of 15 feet 9 inches as at present,) 16 feet 6 inches, and a buttress might be placed between every pair of windows. If it be asked why these improvements did not strike the mind of the Architect who designed the Church, (generally superior as the Architects of ancient times were to those of the present day in talent and judgment,) the answer is obvious; that the religious services of that period differed in many respects from those of the Protestant Church, as for example, side Chapels, such as the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, now unnecessary, formed before the Reformation a very important part of almost every Church in the kingdom, and from a very slight inspection of the ground plan of Roxwell Church, it will be readily perceived that side Chapels did form a part of the original design. The presence of the three-light window on the north side of the Nave, as shown on the ground plan, is conclusive evidence of there having been a Chapel in that corner of the Nave, and such being the case, it was impossible for the Chancel arch to have had a greater span than is given to it. As to the apparent disproportionate length of the Nave when compared with its width, it must be recollected that every Church without an exception had what is called a Galilee of some sort or other: it was in many instances at the west end of the Nave, and

<sup>\*</sup> N.B. The scale immediately below this figure is not applicable to it. It is applicable to Fig. 3 only, and not to Fig. 4, although expressed so by mistake on the plate.

screened off from the rest of the Church by what is called a perclose, and such evidently appears to have been the case at Roxwell.

Fig. 2, represents a transverse section of the Nave, showing the open timber roof and the Chancel arch. The roof, it is to be regretted, is not visible from below, and its construction can be ascertained only by climbing up the belfry. It is also impossible to determine whether this roof be the original one or not, as there is not a single moulding of any kind whereby to form a correct judgment as to the particular class or style to which it belongs: nevertheless, so far as opinion goes, we firmly believe it to be the original,—first, because the age of the Church is not sufficient to have required any other; and, secondly, because if a new roof had at any time been required, it would in all probability have shown marks of a modern and degenerate taste. Upon close inspection it will at once be perceived, that beauty, utility, and economy have been blended together in an admirable and masterly manner. This roof must, therefore, have formed a pleasing sight when seen from the west end of the Nave.

Fig. 3, represents the exterior elevation of the three-light window at the north-east corner of the Nave. Every one who is capable of appreciating architectural beauty, will, at the first sight of this window, feel constrained to acknowledge that it possesses many beauties which at once bespeak the talent and taste of the designer: nevertheless it has its defects as well as its beauties. A well-practised eye will perceive that the flowing tracery in the middle of the window is not sufficiently aspiring in its character; this defect is caused by the arch being too obtusely pointed; moreover the same degree of grace and harmony does not exist between the tracery at the heads of the two outside lights, as would have been the case had the head of the window been more acutely pointed. The tracery in the middle is rather depressed, and that part of it at the heads of the two side lights seems to be somewhat crippled and squeezed in. Were this window adopted as a model, we would recommend that the height from the sill to the springing, should be reduced from 6 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 10 inches, and the height of the head increased from 3 feet 5 inches to 4 feet 3 inches, the total height would thus remain the same. The various measurements of this beautiful window were taken in the year 1824, since which time nearly all the tracery has been broken down, and of this once beauteous window a skeleton alone now remains.

Fig. 4, shows the plan of the outer jamb of the window. A, represents the section of the cusps, B, the section of the small tracery mullion, and C, the section of the large mullion.

Fig. 5, represents the section of the sill of every window of the Nave.

PLATE III.—Fig. 1, represents the exterior elevation of the head of the middle window on the south side, which may without the slightest reserve be pronounced one of the most beautiful two-light windows in the county of Essex: grace, repose, and simplicity characterize it.

Fig. 2, shows the plan of the exterior jamb of the same window. A, the cusps, and B, the mullion.

Fig. 3, represents the exterior elevation of the head of the west window on the south side, and also of the two next windows eastward of the north doorway. The great and small mullions are precisely the same both in sections and dimensions as Fig. 4, Plate II., and the

rest of the jambs are the same as Fig. 2, Plate III., and the label the same as Fig. 5, Plate III. It has already been stated that there are three windows of the same pattern and design with the exception of the labels, one of which is crowned with the same label as Fig. 5, Plate III., and one with the same as Fig. 2, Plate III., and the other the same as Fig. 4, Plate II., which represents the interior elevation of the west window of the Nave, and also the north-west window of the Chancel. A judge, upon cursory inspection of this window, would conclude that it is at least two-thirds of a century later in date than the windows previously described, and so was at first thought, but after bestowing a very considerable degree of trouble in minutely examining every stone of each window, both inside and out, a different conclusion was come to; for the stones of which the several windows are composed were all brought from the same quarry, and wrought by the same hands at the same time, for if the window now under notice was of later date, the stone work would be in a much higher state of preservation than that of the other windows; such, however, is not the case, and all that can be argued on the subject is, that in some instances the decorated style continued to be used for a considerable period after the perpendicular style had been introduced.

The heads of the two-light windows only are given because they are all of the same height from the sill up to the springing of the arches, namely 6 feet 8 inches. The interior elevation of Fig. 4, Plate III., represents all the windows, the tracery excepted. Fig. 5, represents the jamb mouldings of Fig. 4. The east window and two of those on the south side of the Chancel are not worth noticing. Fig. 6, Plate III., shows the side elevation of one of the diagonal buttresses at the west end of the Nave; it must be perceived that the head, set off, base, and plinth are all very good, especially the base and two drips.

This Church is situated five miles west of Chelmsford.

#### Great Baddow Church.

This Church is situated about two miles south-east of Chelmsford, and the following remarks are the result of a careful examination of every part of the structure. The walls of the body are entirely composed of uncut flints, of almost every shape and size, and consequently present a very rough and uneven surface. The Tower is built partly of split and partly of unsplit flints, which are carefully sorted: the split flints are chiefly used in the faces of the buttresses, two of which flank each corner of the Tower. The whole Church has been so altered and spoiled from time to time, that there is very little left either for the eye or the understanding to feast upon. A red brick clear story has been added of a very late Tudor character, not worth describing; and the same remark is strictly applicable to every part of the Church, externally and internally, except what is given on the plates: we therefore proceed to describe them. Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

PLATE IV.—Fig. 1, represents a section of the Nave from east to west, showing the

pillars and arches on the north side, with the dimensions figured on the parts. The ground plan of this Church is omitted, because it appears to be so bad in its proportions, as the following dimensions will clearly show. The breadth of each of the Aisles is 14 feet  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. That of the Nave is 23 feet 6 inches. The total width internally, including the responds, is 56 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; but the total internal length is only 45 feet  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches: the faultiness of such proportions cannot lessen the value and goodness of the details. T, represents the plan of the east respond, and G, the plan of the west one. H, represents the plan of the octagon pillar, and J, the plan of the round one; and the parts not tinted show the projection of the base moulding. A, B, C, and D, show the plans of the springers or imposts; the parts not tinted show the tops of the abaci, both of the pillars and responds.

Fig. 2, represents one half of the exterior elevation of the south doorway.

Fig. 3, represents the capital of the pillar.

Fig. 4, the base, which was measured in the year 1824, since which it has been destroyed.

Fig. 5, shows the plan of the jamb moulding, and

Fig. 6, the plan of the arch mouldings: L, the plinths, K, the base, N and M, the abacus. This doorway must have been extremely beautiful when in its perfect state; the shafts of the pillars standing out as free as if they were detached; the torus mould, accompanied by the two deeply cut and varied hollows, together with the small diagonal fillet, form a very rich and pleasing contrast to the splay on the outside of the jamb. The mouldings of the arch are not less beautiful than those of the jamb; a dignified boldness of expression is the characteristic of both. It would be almost impossible for the most talented architect in the world to make the slightest improvement either in the dimensions or proportions of this beautiful doorway; and it is very greatly to be lamented that such a glorious specimen of the talents and zeal of our forefathers, should have been treated and neglected in the way that it has been; but there is some reason to hope that the time is fast arriving when this venerable relic of by-gone days will be completely restored, and it is hoped that these remarks may be of service in effecting this laudable undertaking.

We now pass on to Plate V., which presents a good example of base mouldings and capitals.

Figs. 1 and 2, represent the respond-corbel at the west end on the north side.

Figs. 3 and 4, the base mouldings of the octagon and round pillars, as shown on Plate IV.

Fig. 5, represents the base and capital of the respond at the east end both of the north and south side of the Nave, and

Fig. 6, the respond-corbel at the west end on the south side.

PLATE VI.—Furnishes a very good example of a window and doorway.

Fig. 1, represents one half of the exterior and one half of the interior elevation of the east window on the south side.

Fig. 2, shows the exterior half of the plan of both jamb and mullion, A, the mullion, and B, the cusps.

Fig. 3, represents the inner half of the mullion and jamb, A, the cusps, and B, the mullion.

This window is in good condition, and is a good plain example of the style and period to which it belongs.

Fig. 4, shows one half of the exterior elevation of the west doorway. This is a good example; but in consequence of similar specimens being frequently met with, the same degree of importance is not to be attached to it as to the one previously described: nevertheless, it is really good both in its details and proportions.

Fig. 5, shows the plan of the jamb-arch and label of the west doorway. It now remains to state the styles and dates of the several subjects given on Plates IV., V., and VI. The whole of the matter given on these plates, with the exception of the west doorway, is in the transition style from Early to Decorated English of the period of Henry III., between the years 1245 and 1272. The west doorway is in the decorated style of the period of Edward II. and Edward III., between the years 1325 and 1351.

# Fairsted Church.

This Church is situated about nine or ten miles north of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and Chancel, with a Tower at the west end. The Nave and lower part of the Tower are Norman; the Chancel is early English, but there is not a feature about the whole Church, externally or internally, entitled to the least notice, except the sedilia, which are given on Plates VII. and VIII.

PLATE VII.—Figs. 1 and 2, represent the elevation and plan of the sedilia.

Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are drawn the full size, and it is hoped that with the letters of reference, everything given on both the plates will be clearly understood.

Figs. 3 and 4, show the face and side elevations of the label-moulding, marked H; and the beautiful little corbel-shield by which it is supported, is represented at E; the plan of the label is marked H, Fig. 6; and the two small abaci are shown at Fig. 5: the letter G, shows the part of the elevation to which it belongs.

PLATE VIII.—Figs. 1 and 2, represent the front and side elevation of the pillar, with the corbel and console which support it, drawn to one-fourth the full size.

Fig. 3, represents a profile of the same pillar. By examining both plates together, the relative position of the several details will be clearly understood, as the same letters of reference are shown on both plates.

Figs. 4 and 5, are drawn the full size, and so is Fig. 6, to represent the stop at the bottom of the two vertical splays. The whole of these details are exceedingly good; and, as they are not expensive in execution, are well adapted for modern practice. They are of the early English style of the time of Henry III., between the years 1217 and 1245.

#### Millingale Spain Church.

PLATE IX. represents a restored elevation of the north door of this Church. This door, together with its iron work, is without doubt one of the oldest specimens in the county, and is possessed of many good features, well worthy of the study both of the architect and the smith; every part of it is pleasing both in design and execution, as well as in the variety of its details; the heads of the nails stand out from the iron-work three-fourths of an inch, and appear to have been stamped with a mould, the pattern of which cannot now be made out, as they are so much corroded by the action of the atmosphere upon them, and it is feared that in a few years hence, the whole of this most beautiful door will crumble away. Its present condition very strongly testifies that the inhabitants of Willingale Spain are not possessed of much love for this remarkable relic of antiquity, or they never would allow it to remain year after year without making some effort to restore it. It is earnestly hoped that if this account should fall into the hands of some one or more in the parish who may have the means at command, they will at once endeavour to restore this fine example of ancient iron work. This door is either late Saxon or very early Norman; the latest date that can be assigned to it is of the time of William I., between the years 1066 and 1127. As to the Church from which the drawing is taken, there can be no doubt whatever that the whole of the shell is Saxon, as it possesses almost every feature which are both said and believed to be the constituent characteristics of that style. It is, however, impossible to assign any fixed date. The walls were certainly built long before the The north elevation of the Nave is nearly as perfect as when first built, never having been altered or meddled with in any way. The walls are composed of flint and rough rubble, together with a very considerable quantity of Roman bricks; indeed the north doorway is entirely composed of them. The dimensions of the Church are as follows:—Internal length of the Chancel, 24 feet 3 inches; width, 15 feet 2 inches; length of the Nave, 40 feet 9 inches; width, 18 feet 9 inches. The walls of the Chancel are 2 feet 2 inches thick, and those of the Nave 2 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches. There are only three of the original windows left; two on the north side, which are perfect, and one on the south side, which is built up; each window measures on the face of the glass, 10 inches wide and 2 feet 5 inches high in the centre. The width of each of the windows on the external face of the wall is 1 foot, and on the internal face of the wall, 3 feet 6 inches. The depth of the splay of the window bottoms inside is 1 foot 7 inches, and from the floor up to the glass is 10 feet 8 inches, and from the floor to the top of the side walls is 16 feet 11 inches. The windows at the west end have been destroyed, and the whole of the Chancel windows are of modern date and very poor. The centre of both the north and south doorways is 13 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the inner face of the west wall, and the font is situated on the left hand side, crossing from the south to the north door, half-way between the two.

# St. Nicholas Church, Chipping Hill, Witham,

Is 8 miles north-east by east of Chelmsford, and not more than half-a-mile from the railway station at Witham. This Church is exceedingly well adapted for modern imitation, both as regards its proportions and details. It consists of a Nave and two Aisles; a Chancel, with a side Chapel on the south side, two bays in length, the east end of which is flush with the east end This Chapel was, in the days of Popish idolatry, called "The Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament." It is furnished both with a piscina and sedilia. On the north side of the Chancel is another Chapel, one bay in length, which was called "The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin," to the east of which stands the vestry, or what was before the Reformation called "The Sacristy." There is a Tower at the west end of the Nave, measuring within the walls from north to south, 10 feet 10 inches, and from east to west, 11 feet 1 inch. walls are 3 feet 5 inches thick. There is a very fine bold arch opening from the Nave into the Tower, measuring from pillar to pillar, 7 feet; and from the level of the original floor up to the springing of the arch, 14 feet 7 inches, and from thence to the under point of the arch, 5 feet 7 inches, making in the whole 20 feet 2 inches; the span of the arch is 6 feet 3 inches; the diameter of the two responds, or half-pillars that support the Tower arch, 2 feet 4 inches; the capitals and bases are the same as those of the Nave; the proportions of the Nave are very good, the dimensions of the ground plan being from the west face of the Chancel arch to the east face of the Tower arch, 64 feet 10 inches; the internal length of the Aisles is 65 feet 7 inches; and the width of each Aisle from wall to pillar, 11 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and the breadth of the Nave from pillar to pillar, 20 feet 9 inches; the pillars are all 2 feet in diameter, and 11 feet 6 inches from the floor up to the springers; and from the floor up to the under point of all the arches, on both sides of the Nave, 20 feet 4 inches. The Nave is divided into four bays, and each bay on both sides measures from pillar to pillar, 13 feet; the total internal width of the Nave is 48 feet 6 inches; the north and south walls, as well as those of the clear story and Chancel arch, are 2 feet  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick. The whole of the walls are composed of rough flint and Roman bricks. The side Chapels before mentioned, are such poor and meagre examples of late perpendicular work, that it is unnecessary to describe them. A new east window has recently been put up in the Chancel. The jambs, mullions, and tracery are wrought of Caen stone of the very best quality, and the execution of the works has been done in such a workman-like manner, as to reflect the highest praise and credit on Mr. Slyth, of Witham, who was the contractor for it; the same gentleman has also executed The floor within the communion-rails has been paved with enamelled a most beautiful reredos. All these improvements and restorations have been done at the expense of the Rev. John Bramston, the Vicar, to whom the author of this volume is greatly indebted for the very kind and courteous treatment which he has always received at his hands.

PLATE X.—Fig. 1, represents the elevation of one of the porch windows. There are four, two on each side, of the same pattern.

Fig. 2, represents a vertical section of one half of the sill.

Fig. 3, one half of the jamb and mullion. The jambs and mullions are the same on both sides of the wall.

Fig. 4, the inside label (or hood mould), and

Fig. 5, the outside label.

Fig 6, represents one half of the jamb and arch mouldings of the outer arch of the porch. Both jamb and arch are moulded the same on both sides, and the labels on both sides are the same as Fig. 4.

Fig. 7, represents an elevation of the arch, and one jamb of the outer opening of the porch. On very closely examining this Plate, it will be perceived that the mouldings are good and effective, but more especially the labels; it will also be seen that the whole of the window is beautiful in its proportions, but more especially the tracery in the head, and it would have been still more beautiful if the arch of the window had been more acutely pointed; the points of all the cusps form two sides of an hexagon, the 12 cusps at the head of the three lights are half an inch thick, and the 24 cusps above, are one quarter of an inch thick at the points. It gives the author great pleasure to say, that the whole of this porch will in a short time undergo a complete restoration.

PLATE XI.—Fig. 1, represents the face and flank elevations of the two buttresses from the south-west corner of the porch, the ground table and base mouldings of the porch are represented one-quarter the real size at Fig. 2, the ground table at A, and the base at B.

Fig. 3, represents the window strings extending along each side of the porch; let it be observed that A, B, and C, on Figs. 2 and 3, are the same as A, B, and C, on Fig. 1. The half-plan of all the Nave pillars, and the interior plan of all the responds, are represented at Fig. 4, and the half plan of the Tower arch at Fig. 5, and the base mouldings of all the Nave pillars are represented at Fig. 6; this base is simple in its outline and construction, and is particularly pleasing to the eye of taste, and so are all the details.

PLATE XII.—Fig. 1, represents one-half of the exterior elevation of the north doorway, and also one-half of the interior elevation of the head of the doorway.

Fig. 2, shows a plan of the jamb, and arch mouldings of the same.

Fig. 3, represents the plan of all the window-jambs, and mullions both of the Nave and west window of the Tower, except one (hereafter to be described). A, represents the section of the cusps, B, the section of the tracery in the head of the window, and C, the section of the mullion; perhaps it is almost unnecessary to say, that both the elevations and sections as given on this Plate are possessed of an uncommon degree of beauty, but more especially the elevation of the window, and the jamb and arch mouldings of the north doorway; as to the window, it is next to an impossibility to make the slightest improvement in its design; it is very beautiful in all its proportions and details, and mechanical in its construction.

PLATE XIII.—Fig. 1, represents the elevation of the east window on the south side of the Nave. One half of the elevation represents the outside of the window and the other the inside.

Fig. 2, shows the interior plan of the jamb. The exterior plan is in every respect the same as Fig. 3, shown on plate 12.

Fig. 3, shows a vertical section of the sill both of this window and also of the window, Fig. 4, Plate XII.; this window, like those given on Plates X. and XII., is very beautiful in all its parts, and well adapted for modern imitation, and is so accommodating in its principles, that it might be successfully applied either to sacred or domestic purposes. The moulding of the inner jamb and arch are very rich and beautiful.

Fig. 4, represents half an elevation of all the capitals of the Nave pillars and responds, and also of the responds of the Tower arch. The whole of the pillars and responds are very excellent, both in design and execution; the only improvement that could be made would be to give  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches more to the depth of the neck. The whole of the illustrations given on these plates, belong to the decorated style of the time of Edward II. and Edward III., between the years 1325 and 1351.

There is still remaining the greater part of the rood-loft screen, which is worthy of a careful examination.

#### Danbury Church

Is situated five miles east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and two Aisles, a Chancel, with a vestry on the north side, and a Tower at the west end. The dimensions of the several parts are as follows:—length of the Chancel, 32 feet 2 inches; thickness of the Chancel arch, 2 feet 6 inches; length of the Nave and Aisles, 40 feet 4 inches; breadth of the Nave from pillar to pillar, 20 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth of each of the Aisles from pillar to wall, 17 feet  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter of each pillar, 1 foot 10 inches; the east wall of the vestry is flush with the east wall of the Chancel, and its internal dimensions are from east to west, 14 feet, and from north to south, 9 feet.

PLATE XIV.—Fig. 1, shows the ground plan of the north Aisle.

Fig. 2, represents a section of the north Aisle looking from north to south, the altitude of which is just equal to half its length, namely, 20 feet 2 inches. The geometrical properties and proportions of this Aisle are very remarkable; the pillars are situated exactly 6 diameters from each other, and are  $4\frac{1}{2}$  diameters high; the span of each of the arches is just equal to  $5\frac{3}{4}$  diameters, and the height  $4\frac{1}{4}$ ; it is also further remarkable, that by placing one leg of the compasses in the centre of the Plate, and by producing by the other leg the arc, A, it will be seen that the arc just touches the inner face of the springers, and that the top of the arc is on the same level with the top of the cornice; it will also be seen

that the diameter of the arc is equal to the length of the Aisle, and that its semi-diameter is just equal to its height. It must also be further observed, that if an arc of half the diameter of the former one be produced, it will touch the springers of the middle arch, and terminate at B, on the floor perpendicularly below C, which is the centre from which the western segment of the west arch is struck, and if one point of the compasses remains stationary at the centre, C, and the other point be continued below the springing line, it will be seen that the span of the compasses will be exactly equal to the length of the pillars; from these tests and observations, let no one dare to say that those great and mighty champions who lived and wrought for the promotion of God's glory and man's happiness, were ignorant of the laws of geometry, or of the laws and properties of the beautiful and the sublime.

Fig. 3, represents one-half of the transverse section of the Church from north to south; showing the west side of the east buttress on the north side, the east window of the north Aisle, together with half the elevation of the Chancel arch; the roof over the Nave is of the same description as that of Roxwell Church.

Fig. 4, represents the right-hand springer of the roof of the north Aisle, together with a section of the embattled cornice.

Fig. 5, represents the same parts as Fig. 4, given in elevation.

Figs. 6 and 7, represent the side and front face of a corbel-head, answering the same purpose as Figs. 4 and 5.

Fig. 8, represents the ornament that crowns the head of Figs. 6 and 7.

Fig. 9, represents one of the bosses of the roof, and

Fig. 10, a section of the segmental ribs and purlins of the roof over the north Aisle. The Chancel arch is perfectly new, having only been put up this present summer, 1847, under the direction of Mr. Hussey, of Birmingham, the partner of the late Mr. Thomas Rickman, whose name will be revered to the end of time by every lover of Christian architecture; Mr. Hussey is also engaged to restore the greater part of the Church; one of the most beautiful reredos in the kingdom has already been executed of Caen stone, and it is only just to say, that a finer piece of workmanship has not been executed since the Reformation.

PLATE XV. represents the elevation of the north doorway, one half as it appears on the outside of the building, and the right-hand half as it appears on the inside of the building.

Fig. 1, shows the mouldings of the arch.

Fig. 2, the jamb mouldings.

Figs. 3 and 4, the base and capital of the jamb shaft; the capital is given half the real size within the opening of the doorway.

PLATE XVI.—Fig. 1, represents the interior elevation of the head of the window at the east end of the north Aisle, together with one of the jambs, one mullion, and a portion of the sill.

Fig. 2, represents the exterior elevation of the west window of the north aisle, the six cups, or double trefoil shown in the head of the window, are not now in being; one of them was in the window in the year 1823, from which the other five have been restored.

Fig. 3, represents the interior plan both of the jamb arch and mullion of the east window of the north Aisle. The parts marked G, show the section of the arch, and E, the plan of the jamb; B, shows the plan of the vertical mullions, and A, the plan of the trefoils; C, the plan of the intersecting mullions in the head of the window, and D, the top of the abacus.

Fig. 4, represents the exterior plan of the jamb arch and mullion of the west window of the north Aisle, and also of all the windows. A, shows the section of the cusps at the heads of the two lights, and also of those in the circle. B, represents the interior substance of the double trefoil circle, together with the method of securing it within the groove or rabbet of the larger wheel or circle, and shows the section of the mullion.

Fig. 5, shows the capital of the mullion shafts of the east window of the north Aisle; the base mouldings are all destroyed, and those which are shown on the Plate are only conjectural.

PLATE XVII.—Fig. 1, represents the elevation of the four side windows of the north Aisle; the left-hand half represents the windows as they appear on the outside, and the right-hand half as they appear on the inside. It is rather unfortunate that this figure is drawn to a scale of three-quarters of an inch to a foot instead of half-an-inch, which is the scale the other windows of this Church are drawn to; in consequence of this mistake the left-hand bay could not be shown to the proper height, as would have been the case if it had been drawn to the same scale as the others: the mistake was not discovered until it was too late to remedy it, but the window is not less valuable on that account.

Fig. 2, represents the inner half of the jamb and soffite of the arch; the line A, shows the jamb, and the line A and B, the soffite; the outer half of the jamb is in all respects the same as Fig. 4, Plate XVI.

Fig. 3, represents the profile of all the capitals of the nave pillars and responds.

Fig. 4, shows the base mouldings of the four responds.

Fig. 5, shows the base mouldings of the four pillars.

Fig. 6, gives a half plan of the impost or springer of all the arches of the nave, and also one-half of all the responds above the springing of the arches. A, represents the top of the abacus.

Fig. 7, represents half the plan of all the pillars, and also one-half of all the responds; B, the base, and C, the plinth.

Figs. 8 and 9, represent the elevation of two sepulchres built in the north wall of the north aisle, under the two windows marked A, on the ground plan, Fig. 1, Plate XIV.

PLATE XVIII.—Fig. 1, shows the plan of Figs. 3 and 4, with the projection of the base mouldings.

Fig. 2, represents a section of the arch-mouldings and label, together with the projection of the abacus.

Figs. 3 and 4, are the same as Figs. 8 and 9, Plate XVII., drawn to a larger scale, with all the dimensions figured on the parts.

Fig. 5, represents the ground plan of the Lanthorn Tower of Bicknacre Priory, near Danbury.

Fig. 6, shows the half-plan of one of the clustered pillars, with the base-mouldings and square-plinths; A, shows the nook-shafts to a larger scale.

Fig. 7, represents the section of the four arches, and B, the moulding that springs from the nook-shafts; the line that surrounds this figure shows the projection of the abacus.

Fig. 8, shows the outline of all the pillars; there is only one of the arches now standing, and it is impossible to ascertain what may have been the size of the Church when it was in its perfect state; its date however is certain; it was built and endowed in the reign of Henry II., between the years 1189 and 1198, and is in the early English style, in its first stage or period, and it is a very good example, and well adapted for modern imitation. All the plans, sections, and details from Danbury Church, as given on Plates XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., are in the early decorated style, between the years 1272 and 1299, during the reign of Edward I. This date only refers to the stone-work; the roof over the north aisle is of a much later date, and judging from the details, it seems to have been made and put up between the years 1458 and 1485, during the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. The style of architecture to which the roof belongs, is transition from Perpendicular to Tudor. The Church of Danbury possesses a great many valuable features, amongst which may be mentioned a number of poppy-heads, old stall-backs, and top rails, all of which are completely buried amongst the pews with which the Nave of this once glorious Church is now encumbered; however, it is a matter of no small rejoicing to know that there still remains a sufficient number of its original details, to enable any competent individual to form a correct judgment respecting the dignity and beauty of this Church, when it was shining forth in all its primitive glories; but alas, they have almost all disappeared. The windows were once filled with stained glass, of which not a single fragment now remains; it was also paved with enamelled tiles, several fragments of which have lately been brought to light; the original font is destroyed; the exquisitely beautiful wooden porch that once graced the north side has been swept away, and one of the most ugly substitutes imaginable erected in its stead. The interior of the Church was in a most disgraceful condition; and the last time but one that the author of this volume was there, he discovered a lot of rubbish in the piscina, which is now in such a dilapidated condition that a correct drawing could not be taken. In the north wall of the chancel there is a small opening that would enable a person to look from the sacristy to the high altar; this is partly blocked up, and that side of the opening next to the vestry forms a small cupboard; indeed, till within the last few weeks the whole Church was in a most shameful condition; something, however, has been lately done to remove a few of the evils here complained of, and it is to be hoped that the honourable and pious work of repairing and restoring it will not be allowed to stop for want of money, and especially as there is more than twenty times the amount of overplus wealth in the parish to enable its possessors to restore this Church in the most complete and perfect manner.

Danbury Church is situated about five miles east of Chelmsford. The ruins of Bicknacre Priory are six-and-a-half miles south-east by east of Chelmsford.

### Woodham Ferris Church

Is situate about nine miles south-east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave with two aisles, a Chancel, with a vestry on the north side, and formerly a tower at the west end. The following are the dimensions of the ground plan:—Length of Chancel, 33 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of the Nave and aisles, 48 feet; breadth of the Chancel, 21 feet  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth of the Nave from pillar to pillar, 23 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter of each pillar, 2 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth of each aisle 8 feet  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; total width of the Nave and aisles from wall to wall, 44 feet 6 inches; total length of the Nave and Chancel within, including the chancel arch, 83 feet 9 inches. The tower was 12 feet 3 inches square within, the walls 5 feet 6 inches thick, and the side walls of both Nave and Chancel are 2 feet 5 inches thick; the east wall of the Chancel, and also the Chancel arch are each 2 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick; all the other dimensions necessary to be given are shown on Plate XX. Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, represent all the different varieties of capitals of the Nave pillars and responds, on both sides.

- Fig. 1, represents the capital of the west respond on the south side.
- Fig. 2, shows the capitals of the two pillars and east respond on the south side. The east responds on both sides of the Nave are semi-octagon, and those at the west end are semicircular, the two pillars on the north are as shown on the Plate, but on the south side the octagon pillar exchanges places with the circular one.
  - Fig. 3, represents the west respond on the south side.
  - Fig. 4, shows the capitals of the two pillars and east respond on the north side.
- Fig. 5, represents the base mouldings of the west pillar and responds on both sides of the Nave.
  - Fig. 6, the base mouldings of the east pillar and respond on both sides of the Nave.
  - Fig. 7, represents a longitudinal section of the north side of the Nave.
  - Fig. 8, represents the plan of the two west responds, and
- Fig. 9, the plan of the two east responds, except that the one on the north side, has a small niche cut out of its north-west face, as shown on the Plate, the use of which cannot now be ascertained; it never was intended for a piscina, as it had neither basin nor water-drain, it is only 7 inches wide, and 5 inches from the face of the pillar to the back of the niche, neither could it have been intended to contain an image, as it is only 2 feet 9 inches above the floor on which the altar formerly stood; it is not unlikely that it was intended to contain a small lamp or taper.

Fig. 10, represents the imposts or springers of all the nave arches, and the outside line the projection of the capitals, both of the round and octagon pillars. Having explained the figures of this Plate, it is hoped that a short description of the venerable structure in its present state may prove acceptable.

The windows on both sides of the Nave and Chancel are the same as those of some other

churches hereafter to be described. The north and south doorways contain no features worthy of description; the buttresses were good when in a perfect state, but are now in so deplorable a condition as to render an intelligible description impossible; indeed every part of the exterior is very dilapidated, especially the west end, where the beautiful tower once stood, which fell down several years since, and the materials were taken away. A most tasteless wooden bell turret has been erected on the ridge of the roof, and a window inserted of large dimensions with slender square wooden mullions flush with the face of the exterior wall. Unfortunately the condition of the interior resembles too closely that of the exterior. At the west end of the nave there is a most unsightly gallery, which however is in keeping with the pews, with the exception of a small space of about half a bay at the west end, where a few of the old oak benches are allowed to remain. The Chancel was formerly divided from the Nave by a rood-loft screen, the beauty of which may be inferred from the portion of it that remains; the piscina is blocked up, and the sedilia need no description. The pillars, together with the arches and clear-story, are of the early English style, and were built during the reigns of Henry II., Richard I., and John, between the years 1189 and 1217, the chancel appears to have been built between the years 1245 and 1272 in the time of Henry III.; the style is transition from early to decorated English, the windows of the aisles appear to have been inserted during the time of Edward III., between the years 1351 and 1377; the style is late decorated, the aisle-roofs are also of the same style and date, the beautiful tower that once adorned the west end was built in the time of Henry VI., between the years 1431 and 1458, the style was perpendicular in its third period.

# Doddinghurst Church.

This Church, situate about twelve or thirteen miles south-west of Chelmsford, does not possess any architectural feature worth describing except the south doorway, which is given with all its details on Plate XXI.

Fig. 1, represents the elevation, one-half as it appears on the outside, and the other half as it appears on the inside.

Fig. 2, shows a vertical section of the same, looking west.

Figs. 3 and 4, the dog-tooth ornament by which the arch is enriched, and

Figs. 5 and 6, the beautiful corbel from which springs the label.

Fig. 7, shows the base and capital of the exterior jamb and arch mouldings.

Fig. 8, represents the jamb, and Fig. 9, the arch mouldings.

The beauties of this doorway are so very striking as to render any further description of it unnecessary; the style is early English, of the time of Henry III., between the years 1217 and 1245.

#### Borcham Church

Is situated four miles east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and two Aisles, with a massive square Tower between the Nave and Chancel, and a red brick Chapel on the south side of the Chancel; the lower part of the Tower is Saxon, and was a complete Tower of itself, and without doubt formed a part of one of the Churches built by St. Cedd, in the year 653. The present Church is a mixed one, containing portions of every style; the upper stage of the Tower was added during the Norman period, sometime between the years 1066 and 1097, the bottom part of the Tower is all that now remains of the old Saxon Church, and the upper part is all that remains of the succeeding Norman Church. The pillars and arches, and west end of the Nave and south aisle, and half the length of the wall of the south Aisle, are early English of the period of Henry II., Richard I., and John, between the years 1189 and 1217; the Nave is four bays in length; the six pillars are octagon; in plan the arches are slightly chamfered and obtusely pointed. The following are the dimensions of the Nave and south Aisle:-Width of Nave from pillar to pillar 17 feet 3 inches; width of the south Aisle, the western half of its length from pillar to wall 5 feet  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches; width of the eastern half 13 feet  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches; from pillar to pillar (measuring from east to west) 13 feet 8 inches; diameter of each pillar, 2 feet 1 inch; length of the eastern half of the south Aisle 30 feet, and of the western half 30 feet 7 inches. The eastern portion of this Aisle was originally the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament; it is lighted by two windows, nearly the same as the west window of the north Aisle of Danbury Church, as given on Plate XVI.; there is also a trefoil-headed piscina in the south wall of this chapel, with a double chamfer, and nearly the same in its outline and proportions as one of the panels of the font, represented on Plate XIX. style of this Chapel, and the font, situated at the west end of the south Aisle, are early decorated of the time of Edward I., between the years 1272 and 1299; there is a trefoil-headed window of one light at the west end of the north wall of the Chancel of the same date. The east window of the Chancel has been blocked up for many years past; at the east end of the north Aisle is still remaining in a perfect state, a tolerably good parclose screen, and at the west end of the south Aisle is a small early English window of the same date as the Nave; its dimensions are as follows:-Width on the outer face of the wall  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches; on the face of the glass  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and on the inner face of the wall 5 feet; depth of the horizontal splay of the window sill outside, 4 inches, and on the inside 2 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches height; of the window from the top of the sill up to the springing 2 feet  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and from thence up to the under point of the arch

PLATE XXII.—Fig. 1, represents a horizontal section of one-half of the font taken

through the panels, showing the projections of the base mouldings; and half of the figure represents one-half of the bowl.

- Fig. 2, shows a diagonal elevation of the font.
- Fig. 3, a vertical section from side to side.
- Fig. 4, an elevation of one of the panel-heads, with its head-mould.
- Fig. 5, the base.
- Fig. 6, the cornice.
- Fig. 7, represents a section of the head-mould, and
- Fig. 8, an horizontal plan of one of the panels.

This font is unquestionably very beautiful in its general outline and proportions, although as plain and simple as possible in its details.

### White Colne Church.

This Church, situate about eighteen miles north-east of Chelmsford, is very small, and consists of a Nave and Chancel, with a Tower at the west end. The following are its several dimensions:—length of the Chancel, 19 feet  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches; width, 14 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; thickness of the Chancel arch, 2 feet 10 inches; length of the Nave, 32 feet 1 inch; The Tower is 9 feet 5 inches square, and the thickness of width, 18 feet 10 inches. each of its walls 4 feet 2 inches; that of the Nave walls is 2 feet 10 inches; and the Chancel walls, 2 feet 5 inches. The Nave and Tower are Norman, and were in all probability built in the time of William I., between the years 1066 and 1070. The south doorway is only remarkable for its plainness; it externally consists of square jambs and a semi-circular arch, without a single moulding of any kind, and the whole of the arch is filled in with one block of Barnock stone, and the opening is consequently an oblong square, measuring from the step up to the underside of the opening, 6 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 5 inches wide in the clear, and also on the exterior face of the wall, and 4 feet 3 inches on the interior face of the wall; and 8 feet  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the centre of the opening to the inner face of the west wall. RICKMAN would have unhesitatingly pronounced this door to be Saxon; nevertheless, although of that opinion, the author will not undertake to speak positively on the subject. The Chancel arch is like the doorway, quite devoid of any kind of enrichment; the jambs are square, and the opening is 8 feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the arch is of much later date; the north doorway and the whole of the windows are of the transition style, from decorated to perpendicular English of the period of Edward III., (or what some would call late decorated English), between the years 1351 and 1377. The east window consists of three bays, with simple cross-tracery, without cusps, or what is called featherings.

PLATE XXIII.—Fig. 1, represents the exterior elevation of the only window that is on the north side of the Nave; it is situated about half way between the north door and the north-east corner of the Nave.

Fig. 2, shows the jamb plan of this window. A, represents the section of the cusps; B, the section of the tracery, and C, the section of the mullion. There are two windows on the south side of the Nave, both eastward from the south door, but with what sort of tracery they were enriched cannot now be ascertained.

Fig. 3, represents the exterior elevation of the only window on the north side of the Chancel, eastward of the priest's door (which happens in this as well as in a few more instances to be on the north side, attributable, perhaps, to the fact of the road being on that side of the Church, and running parallel with it).

Fig. 4, represents the plan of the jamb, A, the cusps, and B, the tracery; there are two windows on the south side of the Chancel, with one light each, with ogee trefoil heads.

### All Saints Church, Hutton.

This beautiful little Church is situate about ten miles south-west by west of Chelmsford, and about two miles from the Shenfield station. The walls are composed of uncut flints, the door and window jambs are of Caen stone, and the pillars and arches of the Nave are of clunch The Church consists of a Nave and Aisles, a Chancel with a modern bell cote at the west end, and a north porch. The whole fabric was built from the designs of one architect in the early perpendicular style of about the time of Henry IV. and Henry V., between the years 1404 and 1431, and is well proportioned in most of its parts. The west window is of three lights, but in such a dilapidated condition that a correct drawing connot now be taken of it. The east window is also of three lights. The north porch is a tolerable example of its kind. The length of the Chancel is 18 feet 4 inches; width, 12 feet  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; length of the Nave and Aisles, 36 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches; width of the Nave from pillar to pillar, 12 feet  $9\frac{5}{8}$  inches, or just equal to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  diameters, the diameter of each pillar, 1 foot  $6\frac{5}{8}$  inches; total width of Nave and Aisles from wall to wall, 26 feet  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, or just equal to seventeen diameters. The distance from pillar to pillar, measuring from east to west, is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  diameters, or 9 feet  $8\frac{3}{8}$  inches, and the height of the pillars is also 9 feet 83 inches from the original line of the floor up to the springing of the arches, and from the floor of the Nave up to the imposts of the Chancel arch is 12 feet 5 inches, or equal to 8 diameters. The Chancel arch and also those of the Nave are of the same span and radius, namely, the span 9 feet 1 inch, and the perpendicular height from the imposts up to the under point of each arch is 5 feet  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the north porch measures within side from north to south 8 feet, and from east to west 6 feet 3 inches.

PLATE XXIV.—Fig. 1, shews the ground plan, the north and south porches being

omitted, partly for the saving of room on the Plate, and partly because the north porch is not good enough to give in this work. The south porch is not now in being: on the ground plan may be seen all the dimensions figured on the several parts of it. The whole of the walls, both exterior and those over the side arches of the Nave, and also that over the Chancel arch, are 2 feet 2 inches thick; the east wall of the south aisle is pushed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch out of the perpendicular; the west wall of the Nave is rent from the top to the bottom opposite the two west responds, but the rent does not appear to have been caused by any lateral pressure of the Nave arches in that direction, as the two west responds stand quite erect, neither have any of the arches moved or given way in the least, but remain as perfect as when first erected. On examining the exterior a second time, the sole cause of the fractures was quickly discovered, and doubtless the reader can readily account for the evils here alluded to, namely, to the numerous graves that have been sunk close to the foundations. Indeed the whole fabric would in all probability have long since been reduced to a mass of ruins, were it not for a number of unsightly buttresses that have been built between the windows and at the corners. They are not shewn on the ground plan, because they form no part of the original design, nor would they ever have been required if the sexton had been kept at a proper distance from the fabric. There was a very fine octagonal font of the same date as the Church, but the only part now remaining is the bowl turned upside down and used as a pedestal to support a modern bowl designed in the true churchwarden style of architecture. The whole of this once beautiful little Church has been most shamefully patched and daubed, the side windows of the Chancel, and the east window of the south Aisle have all been blocked up, and whether there ever were any at the western extremities of the Aisles cannot now be ascertained, and consequently are not shown on the plan. The letters of reference will assist the reader, A, the north and south doorways; B, the Nave; C, the Aisle; D, piscina at the east end of the south aisle; E, piscina in the south wall of the Chancel.

Fig. 2, shows a vertical section of the Church from east to west. The letters of reference are the same as those given on the ground plan and refer to the same parts.

Fig. 3, represents one half of an exterior and one half of an interior elevation of the two side windows of both Aisles; it was not thought necessary to give a drawing of the east windows of the Aisle, as the only difference between them and the side windows consists in their being composed of one light instead of two; the same remark applies to the side windows of the Chancel.

Fig. 4, shows the plan of all the window jambs, mullions, and cusps.

Fig. 5, represents an elevation of one of the side windows of the porch.

Fig. 6, the plan of the mullion. The porch is entirely constructed of oak with a four light window on each side.

Fig. 7, represents a plan and elevation of the Chancel piscina.

Fig. 8, a plan and elevation of the piscina at the east end of the south Aisle.

Fig. 9, shows part of the plan and elevation of Fig. 7.

Fig. 10, part of the plan of Fig. 8, both being drawn to a larger scale.

Fig. 11, represents the plan of the Chancel and Nave arches; and

Fig. 12, a section of the wall plate and cornice of the Chancel, Nave, and Aisles.

PLATE XXV.—Fig. 1, shews a vertical section of the Nave and Aisles looking east; there is a trifling mistake in the dimensions figured above the Chancel arch, the dimensions should have been marked 12 feet  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches instead of 12 feet 6 inches.

Fig. 2, represents one half of the exterior elevation of the north doorway; and

Fig. 3, the plan of the jamb and arch mouldings.

Fig. 4, represents a plan and side elevation of all the responds; the same figure will also answer for a half plan and elevation of all the pillars, with this difference, that the pillars are 1 foot  $6\frac{5}{8}$  inches in diameter, whilst the diameter of all the shafts, both of pillars and responds, is exactly the same, namely,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

The whole of the details given on these two Plates are very good and effective, and are well adapted for modern imitation, with a few alterations in some of the dimensions; the internal width might with advantage be increased to 30 feet, and the diameter of the pillars reduced to 15 inches, and the depth of the capitals to 10 inches, and the base increased to the depth of 2 feet 6 inches, the width of the Nave from pillar to pillar should be increased to 13 feet 9 inches, and from pillar to wall 6 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and measuring from east to west, the east respond should be equal to one diameter in its projection from the east wall, and from pillar to pillar 7 diameters, and the west respond should project 4 diameters from the west wall, provided there should not be any buttresses at the west end; it would also be an improvement if the Nave pillars were increased to 10 feet 3 inches, measuring from the floor up to the top of the abacus, and from the floor up to the under point of the arches ought to be 15 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and from the floor to the top of the wall plate above the arches 20 feet, and from thence up to the under side of the ridge 11 feet 3 inches; the side walls of the Aisles should be 13 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high to the top of the wall plate, and instead of covering the Nave and Aisles with one roof, as is now the case, it would be a very great improvement to cover them with separate roofs; if the roof of the Nave were framed according to the dimensions above given, it would be of rather a steeper pitch, and if the tops of the rafters over the Aisles were lowered  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; a complete line of separation would thereby be the result, and consequently, the external appearance of the several roofs would be rendered a complete index to the internal arrangement of the sacred edifice, a quality of such vast importance as ought never to be omitted or overlooked in modern practice.

# Great Bently Church

Is thirty-two miles east south-east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave, a Chancel, and a Tower at the west end. The whole of the walls are built of rough stones of a most remarkable kind, being of a very dark brown colour: there is not any architectural feature about the Church deserving the least notice, except the north and south doorways.

PLATE XXVI.—Fig. 1, represents the exterior elevation of the south doorway; the vertical section and soffite of the arch C and D are represented at Figs. 2 and 3, which show the inner face of the springers on the left hand marked E, on the elevation, Fig. 1.

The plan of the left hand jamb is given at Fig. 4.

A and B, represent the jamb and shaft of the pillar as seen on the elevation, Fig. 1.

C, Fig. 5, shews the section of the arch at G, Fig. 1.

And D, Fig. 5, shews the section of the same stone at D E, Fig. 1, and also the section of the label.

Figs. 7 and 8, represent the cap and base of the right hand pillar.

Figs. 9 and 10, shew the elevation and vertical section of one of the flowers of the arch G.

Figs. 1 and 2, are drawn to a scale of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch to a foot, and

Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, are drawn to one quarter the real size, and

Figs. 9 and 10, are represented one half the real size.

PLATE XXVII.—Fig. 1, represents the elevation of the head and left hand jamb of the north doorway. There are eleven stones in the arch, the face of which is flush with the face of the wall.

Fig. 2, represents the key-stone drawn to one-fourth the real size; the stone centre under the arch is quite plain and recedes from the face of the arch and jambs  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The details of these doorways are well adapted for modern imitation, and are exceedingly good and pure specimens of the Norman style of the time of William II. and Henry I., between the years 1097 and 1128.

# The Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester,

Possesses only one feature worth noticing, the south doorway, the elevation and details of which are given on Plate XXVII.

Fig. 3, shews the head of this doorway, with its left hand jamb.

Fig. 4, the cap, and Fig. 5, the base.

Fig. 6, the plan of the jamb, and Fig. 7, the plan of the arch and label.

The only fault to be found with this example is with the capital of the pillar, which is 10 inches deep, and which would have been much better if it had been  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches; it would also have been more graceful if a greater projection had been given to the volutes, and also to the part immediately above it; the base is good, and the capital might very easily be made so. The whole of this doorway is in the transition style, from Norman to Early English, of the time of Stephen and Henry II., between the years 1159 and 1189.

#### Frating Church

Is twenty-eight miles south-east by east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave, a Chancel, and a Tower at the west end. The only features connected with the edifice entitled to notice are the side windows of the Chancel; there are three on the north side and two on the south, an exterior elevation of one of which is given.

PLATE XXVII.—At Fig. 8, the east window on the south side is represented.

Figs. 9 and 10, shew the exterior plan of the jamb of all the windows with the label of the two-light window. It was not deemed necessary to give the interior elevation of these windows, as they are the same as those given on Plate VI., Fig. 1, from Great Baddow Church.

The two-light window answers for the sedilia by dropping down the sill. Both windows are good examples of the Decorated style of architecture of the period of Edward I. and Edward II., between the years 1299 and 1325.

# The Church of West Vergholt

Is situate twenty-one miles north-east by east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave four bays in length, a Chancel, and a south Aisle, separated from the Nave by four obtusely pointed arches. The following are the general dimensions of the ground plan:—Length of the Chancel, 25 feet 4 inches; width, 20 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length of the Nave and Aisle, 46 feet 8 inches; width of the Nave, from pillar to wall, 20 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; width of the Aisle, from pillar to wall, 14 feet  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; total internal width of Nave and south Aisle, from wall to wall, 36 feet  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches. These proportions are good. The whole Church was built at one period, and from the design of one architect, and was, without doubt, a very fine composition; but, alas, nearly all its beauties have passed away. The once glorious east windows of the Chancel and south Aisle have been entirely demolished, and the whole of the windows of the north side are insertions of late date, and not in any way worthy of description; the west window of the Nave has also been swept away, but the west window of the Aisle still remains, and is a tolerably good example of a square headed window of three lights trefoiled, but is not of sufficient importance to be illustrated in this work. The windows on the south side are very beautiful, both in design and proportion, and exceedingly well executed: but the most beautiful and pleasing features about the Church are the crosses that crown the gables of the south Aisle; that on the west gable is represented on

Plate XXVIII., with the saddle-stone, to which it is attached, and that on the east gable is given on

PLATE XXIX.—Fig. 1, the saddle-stone of both crosses are of the same pattern and dimensions.

- Fig. 2, represents the drip and drip corbels of all the gables.
- Fig. 3, shews the face of the same drip and corbel.
- Fig. 4, represents the elevation of the priest's doorway, the right hand jamb being omitted, in order to save room.

The plan of the jamb and arch mouldings are given at Fig. 5.

Fig. 6, represents an elevation of one of the south windows of the Aisle; there are two of the same pattern, both eastward of the porch, and one westward, consisting of one-light, trefoiled precisely the same as the two-light window.

Fig. 1, shows the plan of the jambs and labels to all the original windows of the Church.

The style of architecture, to which the details of these two Plates belong, is Decorated, of the time of Edward II. and Edward III., between the years 1325 and 1351.

#### Berechurch, Colchester,

Is 24 miles from Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and Chancel with a Tower at the west end and a Chantry Chapel, on the north side of the Chancel. There is not any feature in the plan of this Church deserving of further notice, the interior of the Church has been recently repaired in a very unsatisfactory manner, and has also had an extra dab of whitewash. There is a good octagon font of the perpendicular style of the period of Henry IV. and Henry V., between the years 1404 and 1431. The Chantry Chapel before mentioned is entirely built of red bricks and is not entitled to the slightest notice for anything except the roof, or rather the panelled ceiling of the roof, which is richly gilt and painted, but the most valuable parts of the sacred structure are the doorways and windows.

PLATE XXX.—Fig. 1, represents one half of the exterior elevation of the west doorway, and one half of the interior elevation of the head of the same doorway.

Fig. 2, the plan of the jamb and arch mouldings; A, the plinth; B the base; C, the shaft of the pillar, and D, the abacus.

Fig. 3, represents the base, and

Fig. 4, the abacus of the capital both drawn to one quarter the real size. It would be a waste of time to attempt to give a verbal description of this magnificent doorway, its glorious beauties are such as to set at defiance any description that would do it justice. It must be seen and carefully examined on a fine clear summer's day in the afternoon, just about the time when the sun begins to dart forth its rays of light upon it at an angle of 45 degrees. It was at that

time of the day the author first saw it, the sight of which filled his very soul with inexpressible delight, the countless variety of tints, shade, and shadows produced by the sun's rays upon it seemed as if the very stones were possessed of life. The label that crowns the arch was supported by corbel heads, but they are in such a state of decay as to render it impossible to take a drawing of them, the base and capital are to a certain extent merely conjecture, and only partly from authority, on which account no dimensions are figured on the parts.

PLATE XXXI.—Fig. 1, is represented an elevation of the east window. elevation represents both sides of the window. A section of the sill is shown at Fig. 2. window is given not on account of its beauty, but rather because its beauties and defects are about equally balanced, both of which properties may be described in a few words. And in the first place, the mullions and tracery are a great deal too light; and in the second place, the window is too short from the top of the sill up to the springing of the arch, and considerably too lofty from the springing up to the under point of the arch; and in the third place, the want of a label is a great drawback upon the whole design. Such are the defects of this window. Its beauties first consist in the graceful flowing tracery of the two outside lights; and secondly, in the beauty and delicacy of all the cusps, which it may be observed are perforated in the eyes; and thirdly, in the agreeable contrasts produced by the four panels in the centre, together with the transom and the filling in of the two spandrels. These qualities constitute the beauties of this window, which may truly be considered a good example of its kind, and all that is further necessary to add respecting it is, how to get rid of its defects and at the same time retain its beauties, and this object might easily be accomplished by increasing the thickness of the mullions. The larger from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , and the small mullions and tracery from 3 to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and retaining the cusps as they are; it might be still further improved by taking at least 2 feet from the head of the window and giving it to the square part below; and, lastly, it ought to have been crowned with a bold label.

PLATE XXXII.—Fig. 1, represents an interior; and Fig. 2, an exterior elevation of a window from the south side of the Nave.

Fig. 3, shows the plan of the mullion at A, B, C, and D, E, G, and I, the plan of the jamb; and A, B, and E, the plan of the tracery; F, shows the projection of all the abaci; I, represents the inner, and H, the outer face of the wall. There is a most striking difference between the two elevations. There is also a very remarkable difference between the outside and inside cusps; the former taking up nearly one-third of the mullion, as shown at A, and the inside cusps being barely equal to one-eighth part the thickness of the mullion. The whole window is an extremely valuable specimen of that style of architecture to which it belongs, and is a great deal more beautiful than as represented on the plate on account of the great difficulty of shading the mouldings correctly.

Fig. 4, shows the base and capital of the mullion shaft, both of which are good, but might have been rendered still more so if the projection of the abacus had been  $2\frac{1}{2}$  instead of 2 inches; and a further improvement would have been effected if all the vertical admeasurements marked  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths had been reduced to half an inch, and the bell or neck of the cap increased so as to have made the interior capital 6 inches deep instead of  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ; the base would

have been much better if  $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch had been taken from the top member and given to its projection, it would also have been more effective if the hollow under the bottom member had been  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch instead of  $\frac{1}{4}$ , thereby making the interior depth of the base 3 inches instead of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

PLATE XXXIII.—Fig. 1, represents one half of the exterior elevation of the south doorway, the right hand portion of the same figure shows half the interior elevation of the head of the doorway.

Fig. 2, represents a vertical section of both the outer and inner arch.

Figs. 3 and 4, represent the same jamb and arch mouldings as Fig. 2, drawn to one quarter the real size; the letters of reference shew the same parts on all these figures. It will doubtless be observed that the jamb mouldings of this doorway display the same style, character, and tone of feeling as the jamb and arch mouldings of the west doorway, although very much inferior to it in many respects; in the first place there is a degree of clumsiness about the plinth or stop at E, which might very easily have been avoided by keeping the outer margin of the plinth at an equal distance from the mouldings; in the second place the diagonal fillets as shewn on the two large members at A and B, have a very awkward appearance; they are distorted and seem to want repose: yet notwithstanding all these defects there is a great deal of beauty in these mouldings, and if ever they should be adopted in modern practice a very great improvement might be effected, not by adding to or taking from, but by slightly altering the position of all the members. And in order to make this clearly understood all the different members must be pointed out separately, beginning with the hollow on the outer face of the jamb, the dimensions marked  $1\frac{1}{4}$  should have been  $1\frac{1}{8}$ , and the dimensions marked  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch would have been better if they had been  $\frac{3}{4}$ . In the next member is B; here the fillet should have been in the centre, and the fillet between B, and the hollow marked  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch, would have been much better if it had been  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; the hollow would thereby have been reduced a trifle, and would have been all the better for The next member past the hollow is the bead forming part of the cluster of mouldings at A; this bead should remain unmoved, the corresponding bead and the long filleted toras between them should be brought forward  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch, and the fillet removed to the centre of A. The two last members are the hollow and bead; the hollow should remain as it is, but the bead would have been much more effective if it had been  $1\frac{1}{8}$  instead of only  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in diameter, and instead of forming a tangent with the hollow to have formed an acute angle.

Fig. 5, represents an elevation of one of the windows on the south side of the Chancel. There is no part of the exterior elevation given on this figure, except the left-hand jamb and arch.

Fig. 6, shows the plan of the jamb and arch mouldings; F, shows the exterior face of the wall; and G, the interior face; A, represents the cusps; A and B, the tracery mullions; A, B, and C, the large mullions. There cannot be the slightest difficulty in comprehending every part of this window, as the dimensions are given on the plan to all the members separately. Taking this window as a whole there is much to admire and much to find fault with. By inspecting the plan it will be observed that the large mullion is  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches in thickness, and the small one  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches, but according to the author's opinion the proportions of the mullions

would have been much more effective if the large one had been  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, and the small ones 3 inches thick, and the breadth of the fillet on the face of the small mullions reduced to half an inch; with these improvements the filleted rolls of both mullions would have stood out in bold relief. On examining the elevation it will be perceived that the contrasts between the large and small mullions are not so striking as otherwise would have been the case if the proportions above-stated had been adopted. Another very great fault in the elevation of this window consists in the cusps, not that the cusps themselves are faulty, on the contrary they are very beautiful when separately examined, but things that are beautiful in themselves may produce that which is not beautiful if injudiciously applied; that such is really the case with this window will evidently appear, if the cusps at the heads of the large lights be compared with those at the heads of the four small lights; the former are double-feathered and the latter merely trefoiled, whereas they ought to have been cinquefoiled. Another great fault in the window is the want of sufficient height from the sill up to the springing, which should have been 5 feet 8 inches instead of hardly 1 foot 9 inches. Notwithstanding all these faults this window is a most valuable example; and if carried out in modern practice according to the improvements above pointed out, a most beautiful window would be the result. The inner jamb and arch mouldings are very good when seen in perspective, although they seem flat and shallow when merely seen in elevation. The glazing and lead-work are omitted, the reason need not be mentioned; the iron-work is shown because it is original.

Fig. 7, gives the plan of the jamb and mullions of the east window; A, the cusps; A and B, the small mullion; A, B, and C, the large mullion. The jamb is the same on both sides of the wall.

The west and south doorways and the window on the south side of the Nave are in the early decorated style of the period of Edward I., between the years 1272 and 1299. The east window and that on the south side of the Chancel are in the early perpendicular style of the period of Richard II. and Henry IV., between the years 1377 and 1404. The author cannot close this description without acknowledging the kind and very liberal support he received from Sir George Henry Smyth, Baronet, M.P., of Berechurch Hall, and from the Rev. Mr. Errington, M.A., the Incumbent.

# Chelmsford Church

Is twenty-nine miles north-east of London, and consists of a Nave and two Aisles in length, a Chancel with two side Chapels, a south porch, and a Tower at the west end. The Nave is 57 feet wide within the walls. There is no part of the structure worthy of notice besides the subject given on the following plates.

PLATE XXXIV.—Fig. 1, represents the elevation of the open arch of the porch with the niche above; and Fig. 2, the section of the tracery of the spandrels.

PLATE XXXV.—Fig. 1, represents the jamb mouldings; B, the plinth mouldings; C, the base mouldings to shafts D.

Fig. 2, represents the base mouldings round the Tower, and Fig. 3, a section of the panels at A, Fig. 2. The same base is shown to a larger scale at Figs. 4 and 5.

PLATE XXXVI.—Fig. 1, represents the arch mouldings; A, the abacus, and B, the shaft.

Fig. 2, shows the capital and base mouldings of the jamb shafts.

PLATE XXXVII.—Fig. 1, represents an elevation of part of the niche, E; A, shows a horizontal section of the label, panel, and pinnacle.

Fig. 2, shows a part of the fan-groined ceiling over the niche, E. The section from D to C, is given on Plate XXXIX. Fig. 7, and from C to C, at Fig. 6, on the same Plate. B, Fig. 3, shows the plan of part of the niche, E.

PLATE XXXVIII.—Fig. 1, shows the elevation of part of an arch on the north side of the Chancel. The base mouldings of the centre and two half pillars that support the arch are given at Fig. 2; the capitals at Fig. 3; and at Fig. 4, is given the plan of the pillar, the jamb, and arch mouldings; A, B, and C, represent the plinth and base mouldings; and D, the shafts; E, the projection of the abacus; and F, the arch mouldings.

Fig. 4, shows the plan of the mullion of the spandrel of the arch.

PLATE XXXIX.—Fig. 1, represents the elevation of the belfry door.

Fig. 2, part of the same drawn to a larger scale.

Fig. 3, gives a vertical section of the bottom of the door.

Fig. 4, the plan.

Fig. 5, represents the kind of nails with which the door is studded.

Figs. 6 and 7, have already been referred to.

Fig. 8, represents part of a label from one of the square headed windows on the north side of the Church.

The whole of the matter on these plates is of the same style and date, late Perpendicular, or early Tudor of about the time of Henry V., and Henry VI., between the years 1424 and 1431.

# Sandon Church,

SITUATED  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Chelmsford, consists of a Nave and Chancel, a north Aisle divided from the Nave by 3 arches and 2 pillars; a Tower at the west end, and a south porch, both of which are composed of red bricks.

PLATE XXXIX., at Fig. 9, is given an elevation of the Chancel doorway, one half showing the exterior, and the other the interior.

Fig. 10, represents the stoppings at the bottom of the door jambs.

Fig. 11, shows half an exterior and half an interior elevation of a small window on the south side of the Chancel.

Fig. 12, represents the plan of the jamb and arch mouldings.

PLATE XL.—Fig. 1, represents the ground plan; A, the south doorway; B, the north doorway; C, the font; D, the site of the pulpit; E, the small window, and F, the Chancel doorway, both of which have been already noticed.

Fig. 2, shows a section of the Nave from east to west looking north, and

Fig. 3, a section of the Nave and north Aisle from north to south looking east. It cannot now be ascertained whether there ever was any other Chancel arch than that shown on the Plate. The Tower and porch are not given on the plan because they form no part of the original design. The caps and bases of the pillars and responds are given at Figs. 4 and 5, and an half plan of the pillars at Fig. 8; the upper portion of this figure shows an half plan of all the arches at the springing together with the projection of the abaci.

Fig. 7, shows half of an exterior elevation of the north doorway with its plan.

Fig. 6, shows the plan of the Chancel doorway.

PLATE XLI.—Fig. 1, represents an elevation, and

Fig. 2, a vertical section of the pulpit.

Fig. 3, a plan of one of its angles the full size.

Fig. 4, represents the base and a portion of the cap of the octagon pillar on which the pulpit stands.

Fig. 5, represents the lower part of the small buttresses the full size.

PLATE XLII.—Fig. 1, gives an elevation of a small portion of the lower part of the pulpit; and Fig. 2, a vertical section of the same parts, both the full size.

PLATE XLIII.—At Fig. 1, is given an elevation of a portion of the cornices, and

Fig. 2, a section of the same cornice, below which are shewn in elevation the mouldings and pinnacles of the eight angles of the pulpit.

Fig. 3 represents the impost of all the rib mouldings that spring from the cap of the pillar.

Fig. 4, shows one-half of the cap; and

Fig. 5, a section of one of the same ribs as those given on Fig. 3. The only difference between the ribs is that the section of those on Fig. 3, is taken on the springing line, and that the one given at Fig. 5, is taken above the springing line.

Fig. 6, represents one of the ribs in elevation, drawn one quarter the real size. All the other figures on this Plate are full size.

PLATE XLIV., represents one of the pulpit panels, full size. It will be observed that neither labour or expense was spared in rendering perfect the subjects illustrated in these Plates, which are, therefore, very valuable.

The ground plan is well suited for modern imitation; and should it be adopted, it would be an improvement to place the Tower at the east end of the north Aisle, with one arch opening into it, and another into the Chancel, and especially if the best view of the Church should happen to be from the north-east. The pillars might be reduced about one-quarter of their present diameter, and increased at least one-quarter of their height; that is to say, about

10 feet, and 10 feet more up to the top of the wall-plate; the Aisle might be reduced to 10 feet wide and the Nave increased to 20 feet; the arches also might be reduced to 2 feet thick, and be more acutely pointed. It is much to be regretted that the tracery of all the windows, excepting those of the Chancel, has been destroyed.

This Church appears to have all been built at one time, and from the design of one architect, and probably during the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., between the years 1377 and 1404. The style is Early perpendicular. The pulpit is Tudor, and apparently of the time of Henry VII. and Henry VIII., between the years 1485 and 1516.

## Elmstead Church

Is twenty-six miles east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and Chancel, a south Aisle, and a Tower at the west end of the Aisle, the lower stage of which serves as a south porch. The whole Church is very good in its proportions and glorious in its detail. The south Aisle is separated from the Nave by some of the most beautiful pillars and arches imaginable; indeed, this Aisle is one of the rarest examples of the kind in the whole kingdom, and there are many valuable fragments of stained glass remaining, and a great variety of other beautiful subjects.

PLATE XLV.—Fig. 1, represents the elevation of the piscina and sedilia in the Chancel.

Fig. 2, shows an elevation of one of the arches drawn to a large scale.

Fig. 3, the plan.

Fig. 4, a vertical section of the piscina.

Fig. 5, shows a section of the window string, drawn to a large scale, and

Fig. 6, a plan of the jamb mouldings. The letters of reference are the same on all the parts.

These details are in the Decorated style, of the time of Edward II. and Edward III., between the years 1325 and 1351.

# Little Baddow Church

Is five miles north-east by east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave, Chancel, and Tower at the west end. The ground plan is very peculiar, on account of its irregularities. The centre of the Chancel arch is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet south of the centre line of the Chancel, and about 6 feet north of the centre line of the Nave, or in other words, the north wall of the Church is continued throughout the whole length of the Nave and Chancel in one

continuous line, without stop or break; but on the south side there is a considerable break, the wall of the Chancel receding from that of the Nave 7 or 8 feet, and in the east wall of the Nave is a two-light window. Viewing the Church from the south-east, one would suppose that there was a south Aisle, but on examining the interior, no appearance of such is to be found, or of one ever having been intended. In the south wall of the Nave are two large recesses, or monumental tombs arched, one containing a full length figure most beautifully carved in wood. There is nothing more worth noticing, but what is illustrated.

PLATE XLVI.—Fig. 1, represents one half of the exterior elevation of the west doorway.

Fig. 2, the plan of its jamb and arch mouldings, and

Fig. 3, the plinth at the bottom of the jamb.

Fig. 4, represents the face.

Fig. 5, the side of a diagonal buttress from the south-west corner of the Nave; the cross seen on the face of the buttress is filled in with black flints worked quite smooth and perfectly pointed; all the rest of the face is filled in with Roman bricks; the side of the buttress is faced with irregular flint-work, the dressings of the buttress are of Barnock-stone.

Fig. 6, the base drawn to a large scale, and

Fig. 7, represents the drips of the string and head of the buttress.

The style of this buttress is late Decorated, of the period of Edward III., between the years 1351 and 1377. The style of the doorway is Perpendicular, of the period of Henry IV. and Henry V., between the years 1404 and 1431.

## Terling Church

Is seven miles north-east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave, south Aisle, Chancel, and a modern Tower at the west end. There are also the remains of a once beautiful wooden porch on the south side of the Nave.

PLATE XLVII.—Fig. 1, represents an half exterior elevation of the west doorway, and

Fig. 2, the plan. This doorway is a good example of the Decorated style, of about the time of Edward II. and Edward III., between the years 1325 and 1351.

Figs. 3 and 4, give a vertical and horizontal section of half of one of the Nave pillars, and an excellent example it is of the time of Henry VI. and Richard III., between the years 1458 and 1485. The bench end shown at Fig. 5, of which D, represents a horizontal section, is both a singular and beautiful example of the same date as the pillar.

# Kelbedon Church

Is twelve miles north-east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and Chancel, with two Aisles the whole length of the Church. The Nave is crowned with a very good transverse beam roof, and at the west there is a beautiful two-light window, and on the south side of the Nave there is a good perpendicular two-light square-headed window. There are also several bits and scraps well worthy of examination.

PLATE XLVIII.—Fig. 1, is a quarter plan of the double order of mouldings with which both sides of the arches of the Nave are enriched; the quadrant at A, represents the projection of the abaci of all the pillars on the south side of the Nave.

Fig. 2, represents the elevation and profile of the same pillars; the dotted line to the left cuts through the centre of the pillar; they are all 2 feet 1 inch in diameter, and cylindrical throughout.

Fig. 3, represents an elevation and profile of the bottom of one of the pillars, from the north side of the Nave.

Fig. 4, shows a quarter plan of the pillar; the dotted line to the right cuts through the middle of the pillar; B, on both Figs., represents the base mouldings.

The style of the pillars is early English, of the time of Henry III., between the years 1217 and 1245.

## Feering Church

Is fourteen miles north-east of Chelmsford, and consists of a spacious Nave and Chancel, a north Aisle, and Tower at the west end, and a south porch.

PLATE XLVIII.—Figs. 5 and 6, show an exterior elevation and plan of the west window of the north Aisle; the others are similar to the two-light windows of Chipping-hill Church, given on Plate XII.; the pillars are also the same as those of that Church, and of the same style and date.

## East Thorpe Church

Is fifteen miles north-east by east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave, and Chancel.

PLATE XLIX. gives the centre and one of the side windows from the east, and the vertical line A, A, represents the inner face of the north wall of the Chancel; and B, the window string.

PLATE L.—Fig. 1, gives the interior plan of the window jamb.

Fig. 2, represents the cap and base and dog-tooth ornament of the left hand jamb; C, refers to the same sill and jamb as C, in Plate XLIX.

Fig. 3, shows the plan of the arch, and

Fig. 4, gives a vertical section of the window-head; D and E, refer to the same parts on both figures, E, the inner splay, and D, the soffite of the arch, and also the upper face of the abacus; D, also refers to the same parts on Plate XLIX.

Figs. 5 and 6, show the plan and elevation of a window on the north side of the Nave.

Figs. 7 and 8, represent the plan and exterior elevation of the priest's doorway.

PLATE LI.—At Fig. 1, is shewn the elevation and profile of the inner string under the sills of the east windows.

Fig. 2, gives a section of the arch mouldings of the sedilia; the segmental line, F, shows the projection of the abacus of the pillar, B. C, Fig. 10.

At Fig. 3, is represented a plan of the arch as springing from the abacus, E, above the pillar, C, D, Fig. 10.

At C, Fig. 5, is represented the same caps as those at C, D, and B, C, Fig. 10.

At C, Fig. 4, is given the same cap to a larger scale.

Fig. 6, represents the base mouldings of all the pillars seen at Fig. 10.

At Fig. 7, is given the plan of the right shaft and jamb.

Fig. 8, represents to a larger scale, the cap at A, Fig. 10. The plan of the sedilia and piscina are given at Figs. 9 and 13; and the elevations of both at Figs. 10 and 12.

Fig. 11, represents a section of the water basins, or drains, as shewn on the plan at Fig. 13.

Fig. 14, is the same as Fig. 13, to a larger scale.

The whole of the matter here given is very good and well adapted for modern practice. The three east windows, the priest's doorway, and the sedilia, and piscina, are pure examples of the early English style of the time of Henry III., between the years 1217 and 1245. The round window from the south side of the Nave is a good example of the Decorated style of the time of Edward III., between the years 1351 and 1377.

# Aldham Church

Is fifteen miles north-east of Chelmsford, the east window, priest's doorway, a two-light window at the west, and a very beautiful wooden porch, are the only objects worthy of examination. The porch has already been published.

PLATE LII.—Fig. 1, represents the exterior elevation of the east window.

Fig. 2, the plan of the mullion and outer jamb mouldings.

Figs. 3, 4, and 5, show to a larger scale all the cusps of the window; the same letters refer to both the plan and elevation of the window.

Fig. 6, represents half the exterior and half the interior elevation of the priest's doorway, and the plan of the jamb mouldings. There is a great resemblance between the door and window jambs; they are very good, but the label not so. The tracery of the window is very beautiful. The doorway and window are of the perpendicular style of the period of Henry IV., between the years 1408 and 1418.

## Great Waltham Church

Is five miles north of Chelmsford, and consists of a large and badly proportioned Nave and south Aisle, a Chancel, a Tower at the west end, and a south porch. Bad as this Church is in its general proportions it is possessed of several beautiful parts. A three-light window on the north side of the Chancel is not surpassed by any one in the county as to its design, besides the beautiful stained glass which it contains. There are also some valuable remains of the rood loft screen and a complete forest of oak benches with square ends filled in with good tracery.

PLATE LIII.—Represents two specimens of oak benches in the Tudor style of the time of Henry VII., between the years 1485 and 1495, and their accompanying details.

# South Weald Church

Is thirteen miles south-south-west of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and Chancel, with a continuous north Aisle. The chief features are the south Norman doorway (which was published some years ago by the eminent antiquary, Mr. John Britton) and the doorway at

the west end, an elevation of which is given at Plate LIV., Fig. 1; and at Figs. 2 or 3, are represented the base and cap of the left-hand jamb drawn to a larger scale.

Fig. 4, represents the plan of the left-hand jamb; and

Fig. 5, a section of the arch mouldings above the right-hand jamb. The letters of reference will explain the constituent parts of this glorious doorway, which is of the late Perpendicular style of the period from Edward IV. to Richard III., between the years 1465 and 1485.

# Ingatestone Church

Is six miles south-south-west of Chelmsford.

On PLATE LIV., Figs. 6, 7, and 8, are given the cap and base, and quarter plan of one of the pillars from the Nave. The right-hand line of the plate cuts through the centre of the pillar, which is of the Tudor style of the time of Henry VIII., between the years 1516 and 1546.

# All Saints' Church, Maldon,

Is situate ten miles east of Chelmsford, and is one of the most interesting Churches in the county, and was especially so previous to the last century, when the north Aisle was taken down, greatly curtailing its width. Indeed, were this Aisle still in existence, the plan of the Church would be one of the most curious in the kingdom; and the author much regrets that he cannot spare a plate to illustrate it, but hopes the following description will enable any one to form a correct idea of it as originally existing. It consisted of a Nave, three bays or arches in length, from east to west; the north and south arches being parallel to each other, and both of the same length. The Chancel arch was at right angles to the side arches, and the north and south Aisles did not extend eastward of the Chancel arch. The Nave and Aisles were divided into seven nearly equal parts, measuring across at right angles from north to south. Three parts were given to the Nave and two to each of the Aisles. The Tower is triangular or three-sided, one of its sides being due south, and one of its corners pointing due north. If a line were extended from east to west, through the middle of the Nave, its western extremity would exactly terminate at the north angle of the Tower, and consequently the west end of the Nave forms two sides of a perfect hexagon. The north-west corner of the north Aisle formed an

angle of thirty degrees, and the end of the Aisle, half the end of the Nave, and one side of the Tower formed one continuous and unbroken right line. It will, therefore, be perceived that two of the three sides of the Tower are disengaged, and the west end of the south Aisle formed two right angles to its north and south walls.

PLATE LV.—Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, represent the elevation and details of the great and glorious east window of this Church; its construction will be perfectly understood by carefully examining the letters of reference. It is the finest window in the county of the same date, and is of the early Decorated style of the time of Edward I., between the years 1272 and 1280.

# Bocking Church

Is twelve miles north of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and two Aisles, a Chancel, and two Aisles, a south porch, and a very fine Tower at the west end, a perspective view of which is given on Plate LVI.; and

On Plate LVII. is given a plan elevation and section of the lower half of the west face. The right hand half of the plan is taken through the line, B, B, on the elevation a little below the springing line of door head, and that part of the plan to the left is taken through the line, A, A, a little above the window sill. The upper part of the Plate to the left represents a vertical section of the west wall, cut through the centre of the doorway and window. That half of the doorway and window not tinted represents the interior half of the elevation, and that part of the Plate to the right represents the exterior half of the elevation. This Plate requires but very little examination to appreciate its beauties. As an example of late perpendicular work it ranks second to none in the county.

PLATE LVIII. gives a great variety of details relating to the several parts of the elevation given on the last Plate, and as each figure is accompanied with its own explanation it is unnecessary to enter into a description of them here. The probable period of the erection of this Church was the time of Henry VI., between the years 1430 and 1450.

# Great Coggeshall Church

Is fifteen miles north-east of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave and Chancel, with two continuous Aisles; a south porch and Tower at the west end. Viewing the Church as a whole, it is one of the very best specimens in the county of the Perpendicular period of Christian architecture, and it may be said that there are very few churches in the kingdom equal to it.

The whole Church was built at the same period, and is almost as perfect now as when first erected; and it is much to be regretted that the original benches, pulpits, &c., have been destroyed and replaced by modern and tasteless specimens, and this accounts for the interior perspective view shown on Plate LIX. being represented without them. The roof over the Nave given on the Plate is not the one that now covers it, but is a faithful copy of that of the Chancel.

PLATE LX., represents the ground plan of the Church, omitting the pillars on the south side of the Nave and Chancel. And a very good plan it is, and well suited for modern purposes; it would be an improvement perhaps to extend the internal length of the Church exactly equal to twice its internal width, and divide it into nineteen parts, devoting fourteen to the Nave and five to the Chancel; that is to say, to make the Nave seven bays in length and the Chancel two and a-half.

PLATE LXI., represents an exterior elevation of the great east window, and a finer example of the style perhaps is not to be found in England: there is decidedly nothing to compare to it in the county. The Church was built in the reign of Henry IV., between the years 1404 and 1426.

# Tiltey Church

Is sixteen miles north-north-west of Chelmsford, and consists of a Nave 47 feet in length and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide, with a south porch in the usual position, and a Chancel 19 feet from east to west, by  $24\frac{1}{4}$  feet from north to south. The height of the Nave to the top of the wall plates is 17 feet. The roofs of Nave and Chancel are precisely the same as that over the Nave of Roxwell Church, Plate II.; from the floor up to the under side of the collar beam is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  feet. There are two lancet windows at the west end, the dimensions of which are from the floor up to the top of the sill  $6\frac{3}{4}$  feet, and thence to the springing of the heads  $9\frac{1}{4}$  feet, and thence to the crown of the arch 1 foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The width of each window is 1 foot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches on the face of the glass, and 1 foot 8 inches on the outer face of the wall, and 5 feet 7 inches on the inner face of the wall. The depth of the sill splay is 6 inches inside and outside. The thickness of the west and north and south walls is exactly 3 feet. How different to those of the present day. The glass of all the windows of the Nave recedes from the inner face of the wall 2 feet 5 inches, the width from centre to centre of the two west windows is 6 feet 2 inches. There are four lancet windows on each side of the Nave, the sills of which are on the same level as those described, and the windows are also similar, with the exception of being 3 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches shorter; from the inner face of the west wall to the centre of the north and south doorways measures 10 feet 7 inches. There are no mouldings of any sort to either doorways or windows, the inside splays of which are carved round,

The windows on the north and south sides are eastward of the doorways, and are externally crowned with a label rounded on the outside and splayed within. Towards the eastern extremity of the south wall of the Nave is a very beautiful piscina and locker, and it is very remarkable that the locker is eastward of the piscina. There are no appearances of a sedilia, and whether the present Nave formerly constituted the whole Church cannot now be ascertained. This Nave offers a very good model for imitation; the piscina is a very fine example of the style, and is possessed of some features not to be met with elsewhere. The elevations of this piscina and locker are given, with their details, on Plate LXIV. Before making any remarks on the Chancel, it may be observed that there never was any Tower or any buttresses to the Nave walls, and that the small bell cote is of quite modern date. The Chancel is one of the most accomplished pieces of architecture in the kingdom. The piscina and sedilia are, in all probability, unique examples of the style; they are given, with their details, on Over the sedilia is a very beautiful two-light window, and on the north Plate LXIII. side is one of the very best and finest three-light windows to be met with anywhere. The side walls are  $20\frac{1}{2}$  feet high from the floor to the wall plate. There are side and diagonal buttresses to the Chancel of good character, and furnished with rich base mouldings, string course, and sets off in three stages above the base, but the greatest glory of the Church is the east window; the elevation and details of which are given on Plate LXII. The tracery of this window is so very beautiful that it quite exceeds description. The apex of the gable above this window is crowned with one of the richest and most beautiful crosses in the kingdom, and a most appropriate ornament it is for the exterior decoration of Churches.

The whole of the Nave is in the early English style, between the years 1217 and 1245, of the time of Henry III.

The Chancel is of the decorated style in its perfection, and was built between the years 1299 and 1325, during the reigns of Edward I. and II.

PLATE LXII.—The elevation of east window.

Fig. 1, section of exterior half of sill.

Fig. 2, plan of jamb and mullion.

Fig. 3, horizontal section of the three orders of mullion and cusping.

Plate LXIII.—Sedilia and piscina in Chancel.

Fig. 1, shows elevation of sedilia and piscina  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch scale, and their position with regard to the east wall and floor of Chancel. The soffite of the tracery is carried square back to the wall.

Fig. 2, shows plan to same scale. The detail of all the shafts is alike, and the two drains in piscina are exactly similar. There is a bracket (C), on each side of piscina which formerly supported a shelf (G). This bracket is shown in detail at Fig. 4.

Fig. 3, shows the detail of half one of the shafts, and half one of the arches and tracery. The label (F) to sedilia arches almost exactly corresponds with the string enclosing the whole, which is also continued round the Chancel.

Fig. 4, detail of bracket supporting shelf in piscina.

Fig. 5, Section of nosing to seats of sedilia.

Fig. 6, detail of cap.

Fig. 7, detail of base to shafts of sedilia and piscina, half full size.

Fig. 8, detail of half one of the traceried heads to sedilia, one fourth full size. This arch it will be seen is segmental.

Fig, 9, is a plan, and

Fig. 10, a section (on the line a, a,) of half one of the drains in the piscina.

PLATE LXIV.—Locker and piscina in Nave.

Fig. 1, is an elevation of locker and piscina to half inch scale. One of the irons on which the hinge of the door was hung is still remaining.

Fig. 2, is a section of piscina, showing the foliated termination of the abacus to shaft.

Fig. 3, is a plan to the same scale.

Fig. 4, is a detail of the shafted jamb and arch to piscina, half full size.

Fig. 5, is a section of cap, and

Fig. 6, is a section of base to shafts of piscina.

Fig. 7, is detail of jamb of locker at C.

Figs. 8 and 9, elevation and section of termination of label at F.

Fig. 10, plan and section of drain marked B, piscina.

Fig. 11, plan and section of drain marked A, piscina.

# Castle Hedingham

Is nineteen miles north of Chelmsford.

PLATE LXV. - Fig. 1, represents the base of the keep.

Fig. 6, represents to a large scale the base mouldings; and

Fig. 7, a portion of the base drawn to one quarter the real size.

Fig. 2, represents the plan of the state-room; L, L, the piers of the great arch; G, the fire place; M, M, recesses; F and N, windows; J, closets; H, water-closet; K, the grand spiral staircase,  $11\frac{1}{4}$  feet in diameter. The wall to the right is  $11\frac{1}{4}$  feet thick, and the other walls 10 feet.

Fig. 3, represents the gallery plan; D, the great arch; E, the stairs; A, B, and C, the gallery.

Figs. 4 and 5, represent the side and face of one of the corbels that support the floor.

PLATE LXVI.—Fig. 1, represents a section of the structure from east to west, looking south. It must here be observed that the lower part of this section has no reference whatever to the two plans on Plate LXV. W, on this section, and A, refer to buttresses, the same as those on Fig. 3, Plate LXV. G, H, the grand entrance below the state-room, and D, D, the great arch. All the other letters of reference given on this section will be understood by carefully

examining and comparing this and the last plate together, as they refer to the same parts on both.

- Fig. 2, gives half the exterior elevation of the grand entrance doorway.
- Fig. 3, the plan of the jamb; H, the groove, where the portcullis used to slide up and down; G, the recess within; the same letters are given on the section.
  - Fig. 4, represents to a large scale the cap and base of doorway; and
  - Fig. 5, the right-hand springer, also to a large scale.
- Figs. 6 and 7, represent the same arch stone. These figures will be better understood by referring to the letters marked on them.

PLATE LXVII., at Fig. 1, is shown half an exterior and half an interior elevation of one of the windows of the dormitory or room over the gallery; and here it must also be observed that the contents of this Plate have no reference to the preceding or subsequent ones.

- Fig. 2, represents a vertical section of the window.
- Fig. 3, one of the key-stones, marked A, at Fig. 1, of the arch.
- Fig. 4, represents three plans of the window arch, one drawn upon the other; the dark tinted part shows the plan of the jamb, and the curved lines, E and F, show the projection of the base mouldings—if the point of a pencil be placed upon the angle, H, and traced round the segment, the triangle and the two other segments, the line so traced will give the section of the arch cut through Fig. 3, at H, and if the pencil be placed at G, and traced round as before, it will produce the section of the arch stone on the line, A, G, Fig. 3. The space between the lines, D, represent the projection of the abacus, as shown at D, Figs. 1 and 2; the same abacus is represented at D, Fig. 7, one quarter the real size, together with the capitals and part of the shafts below.

Figs. 8 to 11, are crowned with the same abacus as Fig. 7. There are sixteen varieties of capitals, all of which are included in these five examples. Figs. 5 and 6, represent the only varieties of base mouldings belonging to the windows just referred to.

PLATE LXVIII., at Fig. 1, is represented an interior, and at Fig. 2, an exterior elevation of one of the gallery windows, the same as shown at B, on the gallery plan, Fig. 3, Plate LXV., and at B, on the section, Fig. 1, Plate LXVI.

- Fig. 4, represents the plan of the window both above and below the springing.
- Fig. 3, represents an elevation, in two halves, of the windows of the state-room, marked F, Fig. 1, Plate LXVI., and Fig. 2, Plate LXV. I, J, K, and L, represent the interior, and M, the exterior.
- Fig. 5, shows the entire plan of the window jamb. The letters on the plan refer to the same parts on the elevation.
- Fig. 6, represents a section of the zig-zag ornament taken through the joints of the arch stones, the same as at AD, AD, Figs. 8 and 3.
  - Fig. 7, shows a section of the same arch cut through at AB, AB, Figs. 3 and 8.
  - Fig. 8, represents to a large scale the first stone or springer.
  - PLATE LXIX.—Fig. 1, represents the plan of the great arch of the state-room; and

Figs. 2 and 3, a side elevation of the cap and base of the middle pillar. The ball ornament in the base is omitted in order to show the sinking.

Figs. 4 and 5, represent an elevation of the face of the cap and base mouldings. There is a small pillar on both sides of the large one.

Figs. 6 to 9, are specimens of base mouldings, and

Figs. 10 and 11, the caps of the small shafts belonging to the recesses at M, Fig. 1, Plate LXVI., and M., Fig. 2, Plate LXV.

PLATE LXX.—Fig. 1, represents an elevation of two fire-places; that half of the elevation to the left is from the state-room, and that to the right from the fire-place of the room below.

Fig. 2, gives the plan of both fire-places.

Fig. 3, represents a vertical section of the fire-place of the State-room; G, the hearth, the same as at G, Fig. 2, Plate LXV.; H, the back of the fire-place; E, the crown of the vaulted roof over the fire-place; and F, the section of the arch C, D. C, D, represent the side of a buttress, the same as R, Fig. 3, Plate LXV.; the buttress is perforated at I, I, laterally for the outlet of the smoke.

Fig. 4, is an elevation of one of the arch stones; the letters of reference point to the same stone on Fig. 1.

Fig. 5, gives a section of the arch taken at B, B, and

Fig. 6, a section at A, A.

Fig. 7, represents an elevation of a stone of the right hand arch, and the tinted part of Fig. 8, the section of the arch at L, K, and the outer line of the figure K, K, gives the section at K, K, Fig. 7.

PLATE LXXI.—Figs. 1 to 4, represent the base plan and capitals of the fire-places given on the last Plate, one-quarter the real size.

Fig. 5, represents an elevation of the doorway leading from the staircase to the gallery, as seen at A, Fig. 3, Plate LXV.

Fig. 6, shows a part of the same jamb, one-quarter full size, and

Fig. 7, the plan of the jamb.

The best and most useful parts of this monument of by-gone days have been selected for illustration here. A perspective view and some other portions of this famous castle are omitted, as Mr. Britton has given them in his "Antiquities." It is impossible to determine the date, but it is supposed to have been built by Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford, to whom the manor was given by William the Conqueror, and the time of its erection is believed to have been between the years 1088 and 1107, during the reigns of the two Williams. It is quite certain that it was finished before 1151, and a careful examination of all its beautiful parts will be sufficient to satisfy any one acquainted with Norman architecture that the earlier date is the most probable.

The other details, given on Plate LXXI., are from the Wild Boar Inn, near the Castle.

Fig. 8, represents the side elevation of the floor joist and the section of the beam end.

Fig. 9, the side elevation of the same beam, and section of two joist ends.

Fig. 10, shows the under side of this beam, and

Fig. 11, a complete section of the beam end.

Fig. 12, represents the under face of a joist end.

The whole of these figures are drawn one-quarter the full size, and are very valuable examples of ancient domestic carpentry, of the time of Henry VII., between the years 1485 and 1515.

The author begs here to tender his thanks to A. Majendie, Esq., the proprietor of the Castle, for his kindness, and for permitting these interesting details to be made public.

# Little Leighs Priory

Is seven miles north north-east of Chelmsford. There is now remaining the large and beautiful gateway, a perspective view of which is given on Plate LXXII., and the door, doorway, and details, on Plate LXXIII. The number of Plates which this volume already contains deprived us of an opportunity of giving the remainder of the details, such as the chimneys, windows, turrets, &c., which are well adapted for modern practice.

The date of this interesting ruin is of the time of Edward IV. and Edward V., between the years 1458 and 1485.

# Beeleigh Abbey

Is nine miles and a-half east of Chelmsford. The only remains of this once glorious structure are the chapter house and refectory, of which a ground plan is given on

PLATE LXXIV.—Fig. 1, A, the chapter house; B, a small cell adjoining; C, the refectory; D, staircase; E, pantry; F, a room, now used as a dwelling; G, the place where was the staircase leading up to the dormitory; H, a passage leading to the cloisters, a small portion of which is shown at I. One of the entrances from the cloisters to the chapter house is shown at Y; and one of the windows at X; and at T, is represented the entrance doorway to the refectory, and S, the fire place.

Fig. 2, represents a longitudinal section of the refectory and chapter house.

Fig. 3, shows half an exterior and half an interior elevation of the six windows marked A, on the plan. J, J, shows the exterior half, and K, the interior half; the curved line L, shows the soffite of the wall ribs, and M, the top of the window string.

Fig. 4, represents a vertical section of the same window.

Fig. 5, an exterior elevation of the two small windows shown at R, on the ground plan.

PLATE LXXV.—Fig. 1, represents the double doorway at the west end of the chapter house. The arch mouldings J and K, are given at Fig. 1, Plate LXXXI.

Figs. 2 and 3, represent to a larger scale the cap and base of the jamb shafts.

Figs. 4, 5, and 6, represent three half elevations and base of the pillars that stand on the centre line of the chapter house to support the groining.

Figs. 7 and 8, represent the cap and base of the window shafts.

PLATE LXXVI.—Fig. 1, represents an interior elevation of the same doorway and window as given on the last Plate, together with the fresco painting under the wall ribs. The ground is cream coloured and the flowing tendrils are a rich deep red. There are several fragments of the same coloured fresco to be met with in the different parts of the chapter house, but the one here illustrated is the only perfect example.

Fig. 2, represents a section of the wall rib.

Fig. 3, a section of the diagonal, longitudinal, and transverse ribs of the groinings in chapter house.

Fig. 6, represents an elevation of all the corbels that support the angle ribs.

Fig. 5, is a section of the jamb and arch mouldings of the window, the stop at the bottom of which is given at Fig. 4.

PLATE LXXVII.—Fig. 1, gives the plan of the chapter house door jamb.

Figs. 3 and 4, represent to a large scale the dog-tooth ornament with which the jambs are severally enriched.

Fig. 8, represents a vertical section of the two-light window.

Figs. 2, 5, 6, and 7, show the plans and elevations of the ribs and corbels in the refectory.

PLATE LXXVIII.—Fig. 1, represents the south bay of the refectory.

Fig. 2, the interior elevation of the entrance doorway marked T, on the ground plan Plate LXXIV. A and B, show the ends of the descending steps.

Fig. 3, represents the plan of the door jambs.

Fig. 4, a beautiful corbel.

Fig. 5, the neck ornament the full size.

Fig. 6, 7, and 8, the caps and bases of the pillars that support the groining of the refectory.

PLATE LXXIX.—Fig. 1, represents the second bay from the north on the west wall of the refectory; this bay contains the magnificent fire-place, the situation of which is shown at S, on the ground plan Fig. 1, Plate LXXIV.

Fig. 2, represents the elevation of the fire-place.

Fig. 5, a vertical section of the mantel-piece.

Fig. 6, the plan of the left-hand jamb, the other figures sufficiently explain themselves.

PLATE LXXX.—Figs. 1 to 10, represent the various enrichments of the fire-place drawn half the full size.

Fig. 12, represents a vertical section of the fire-place.

Fig. 11, represents one of the angle corbels of the refectory.

PLATE LXXXI.—Fig. 1, the plan of the arch mouldings that crown the doorways of the chapter house.

Fig. 6, a vertical section of the doorway.

Figs. 2 and 3, represent the stoppings to a large scale.

Fig. 4, A, the ribs, and B, the diagonal ribs of chapter house; G, abacus of the corbel, Fig. 6, Plate LXXVII.

Fig. 5, represents the top of one-half of all the pillars in the chapter house, and B, the ribs taken on the impost line, the same ribs are shown at Figs. 2 and 3, A and B, Plate LXXVI.

There is a variety of other relics of great practical value in this Abbey, that the author hopes to publish at some future time. The fire-place is an exceedingly fine example of the Perpendicular style of the time of Henry VI., between the years 1435 and 1445. The rest of the matter given on these Plates is in the early English style of the time of Henry III., between the years 1220 and 1235, the period when this beautiful style had arrived at its utmost degree of perfection.

In concluding the description of the subjects illustrated on these Plates, the author has the gratification of acknowledging the kindness experienced from Dr. Baker, of Maldon Hall.



# CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF SUBJECTS

### CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME.

### NORMAN.

Number of

Subjects.				Plate.	Figure.	Date.	Subjects.				Plate	0	Date.
Arches				66	1	1097	Fire-place	s.			70	$\frac{1}{2}$ 3	1097
Arch mou	ldings	S .		66	5, 6, 7	1097	,,				9.9.	2	,,
,,				67	3, 4	,,	Ground P	lans			65	2, 3	1097
"	•			68	4 to 8	,,	Jamb Mou	ulding	S		66	3	1097
,,	•	•		69	1	,,	,,				67	4	,,
,,	•	•	•	70	4 to 8	,,	"			•	68	4, 5	,,
"	•	•	•	71	7	"	,,		•		70	2	,,
"	•	٠	•	26	3, 5, 6	1112	,,	•			71	3, 7	,,
,,	•	•	•	27	2	,,	,,	•			26	4	1112
Buttresses	•	•	•	65	6, 7	1097	Pillars	•			66	4	1097
Corbels	•	•	•	65	4, 5	1097			•	•	67	5 to 11	,,
Door .	0	•	٠	9		1066	,, .				69	2 to 11	,,
Doorways	•	•	•	66	2	1097	,, .	•			71	1, 2, 4, 6	,,
"	•	•	•	71		,,	,, •	•			26	7, 8	1112
"	•	•		26	1	1112	Windows				67	1, 2	1097
"	•	•	•	27	1	,,	66	٠			68	1 to 3	,,
Elevation	•		•	65	1	1097	1						
					S	EMI_N	ORMAN.						
Arch Moul	dings		•	27	7	1165	Jamb Moul	ldings		٠	27	6	1165
Doorway	٠	٠	•	27	3	,,	Pillars	•	•	٠	27	4, 5	,,
					EA	RLY E	ENGLISH.						
Arches				20	7	1200	Arch Mould	lings			48	1	1230
,, .			•	74	2	1228	,,	_			64	4	,,
,, .	•		•	76	1	22	,,				4	6	1260
,, .				78	1	,,	"		•		6	2	,,
,, .	•			79	1	,,	Corbels		•		51	10	1225
,, .	•			4	1	1260	"	,			76	4	1228
Arch Mould	lings			18	7	1193	,, .				77	5, 6	,,
"			•	20	8, 10	1200	,, .				78	4, 5	
,,			•	50	<b>3,</b> 8	1225	,, .				79	3, 4	"
"				51	2, 3, 14	,,	,, .			•	80	11	"
,,	•			76	5	1228	,, .				7	3, 4, 6	1230
,,	•			81	1	,,	,, .					1, 2, 4, 5	,,
91	•	•	•	21	9	1230	,, .				21	5, 6	"
										N			"

Number of

#### EARLY ENGLISH.

		N	Jumber o	f			••		I	Number	of	
Subjects.			Plate.	Figure.	Date.	Subjects.				Plate.	Figure.	Date.
Corbels .			64	5, 8, 9	1230	Pillars			•	20	1 to 6	1200
,,		•	5	1, 2, 6	1260	,, .				<b>5</b> 0	2	1225
Doorways .			50	7	1225	,, .			٠	51	4, 5, 6, 8	,,
,, • •			<b>75</b>	1	1228	,, .				75	2 to 8	1228
,,			76	4	,,	,, .				78	6, 7, 8	,,
,, • •			78	2	,,	,, .				8	3	1230
,,			81	6	,,	,, .	•			21	7	,,
,,			21	1, 2	1230	,, .				48	2, 3	1230
,, • •			4	2	1260	,, .				64	5	,,
Fresco Painting			76	5	1228	,, .				4	3, 4	1260
Ground Plan			18	5	1193	•				5	3, 4, 5	,,
,, .			74	1	1228	Piscina				51	12	1225
Jamb Mouldings			<b>5</b> 0	1	1225	,, •				7	1	1230
,, .			51	7, 14	,,	,, •				64	1, 2, 3	,,
,, .		•	76	5	1228	Rib Mould	ings			76	2, 3	1228
,, .		•	77	1	,,	,,				81	4, 5	,,
,, .			78	3	,,	Sedilia				51	10	1225
,, .		•	21	8	1230	,,				7	1	1230
,, .			64	4	,,	Windows				49		1225
,, .			4	5	1260	,,				50	4	,,
,, .			6	2	,,	,,				74	3, 4, 5	1228
Locker .			64	1	1230	,,				75	$oldsymbol{Z}$	,,
Mullions .			76	D	1228	,,				76	D	,,
,, .			6	2, 3	1260	,,				77	8	,,
Niche .			20	9	1200	,,				6	1	1260
Pillars .			18	8	1193							
						!	_					
						ECORATE						
Arches .	•	•	14	2, 3	1285	Jamb Mou	lding	s .	•	17	2	1285
,	•	٠	17	8, 10	,,	,,		•	•	18	1, 2	,,
Arch Mouldings	•	٠	55	2, 3	1276	"		•	•	30	2	,,
,,	٠	•	15	1	1285	,,		•	•	32	3	,,
,,	•	•	16	3, 4	,,	,,		•	٠	33	2, 3, 4	,,
,,	•	٠	17	2, 6	,,	"		•	•	27	10	1312
"	•	•	18	2	,,	Mullions	•	•	•	55	2—5	1276
,,	•	٠	30	2	,,	,,	•	•	•	16	3, 4	1285
"	•	•	32	3	"	,,	٠	٠	٠	32	3	,,
,,	•	٠	33	2, 3, 4	,,	Pillars.	٠	•	٠	15	3, 4	1285
"	•	•	27	10	1312	,, .	•	٠	•	16	5	"
Buttresses .	٠	٠	14	3	1285	,, •	•	٠		17	3, 4, 5	"
Doorways .	•	•	15		1285	,, •	•	•	٠	18	3, 4	,,
• •	٠	٠	30	1	,,	,, .	•	•	•	30	3, 4	,,
**	•	٠	33	1	,,	,,, .	•	•	٠	32	4	,,
Font	٠	٠	22		99	Windows	۰	٠	•	55	1	1276
Ground Plan	٠	٠	14	1	99	,,	•	٠	•	16	1, 2	1285
Jamb Mouldings	S	•	55	2, 3	1276	,,	٠	٠	•	17	1	,,
,,	•	•	15	2	1285	,,	•	•	•	32	1, 2	,,
,,			16	3, 4	,,	2.5			•	27	8, 9	1312

### DECORATED.

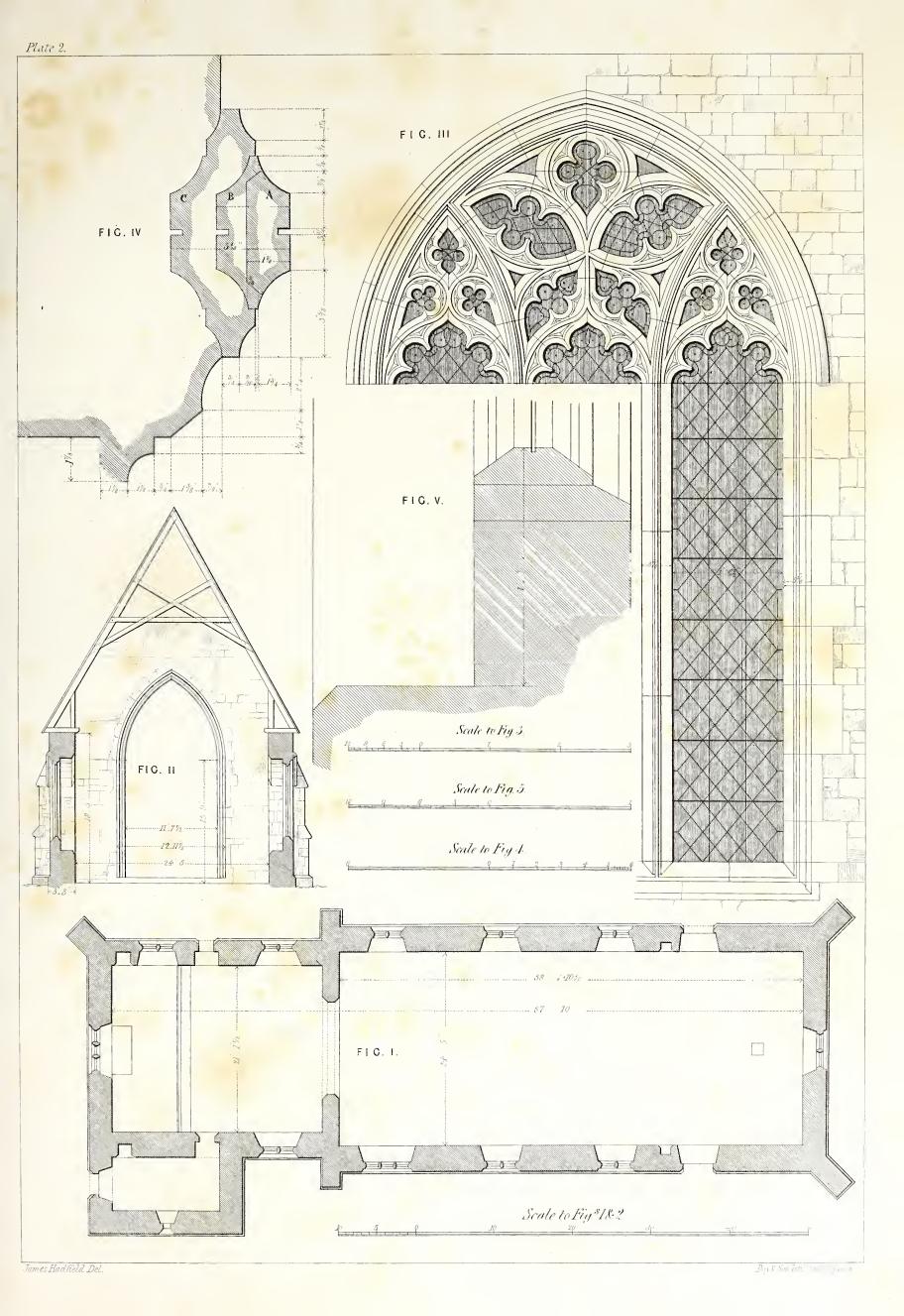
						DECO.	MALED.						
Subjects.				Number of Plate.	of Figure.	Date.	Subjects.				Number e	of Figure.	Date.
Arches	٠	٠		10	7	1340	Jamb Mor	uldings			11	- 4	1340
Arch Moule	dings		•	62	1	1312	,,	O		٠	12	2, 3	,,
,,				63		,,	,,				13	2	
,,				6	5	1340	11				29	5, 7	,,
,,				10	3, 6	,,	"			•	45	6	,,
		·		11	5		,,		•	•	47	2	"
"		·		12	2, 3	,,,	,,		•	•	48	6	"
"		i		13	2	,,	,,		•	•	23	2, 4	" 1360
"		•		29	5, 7	"	"		•	•	50	2, 4 6	
,,		•	•	45	6	"	Mullions ,,		•	•		1—3	1364
"		•	•			"	Withining	•	•	•	62		1312
,,		•	•	47	2	"	"	•	•	٠	10	3	1340
,,,		•	•	48	6	"	"	•	•	•	12	3	"
"		٠	•	23	2, 4	1360	, ,,	•	•	•	29	7	,,
- ,,		٠	•	50	6	,,	,,	•	•	•	48	6	,,
Buttresses	•	•	•	11	1	1340	,,	•	•	•	23	2, 4	1360
Corbels	•	٠	•	63		1312	Pillars.	•	•	•	63		1312
97	•	•	•	29	2, 3	1340	,, .	٠	•	•	45	1, 2	1340
Crosses	•		•	28		1340	Sedilia.	•	•	•	63		1312
"	•	•	•	29	1	,,	,, .	•	•	•	45	1	1340
Doorways	•	•	•	6	4	1340	Windows	٠	•		62		1312
,,	•		•	12	1	,,	,,	•	•	•	10	1	1340
,,			•	29	4	"	,,				12	4	,,
99	•			47	1	,,	,,	•	•		13	1	,,,
Jamb Mould	lings		٠	62	1	1312	,,				29	6	,,
,,				63		,,	,,		•	•	48	5	19
,,				6	5	1340	,,				23	1, 3	1360
,,				10	3, 6	,,	,,		•		50	5	1364
					LA	TE DE	CORATED	).					
Arches	•			2	2	1385	Ground Pla	an .	,	•	2	1	1385
,,			٠	40	2	1390	,,,			•	40	1	1390
99				24	2	1420	,,		,		24	1	1420
29	•			25	1	,,	Jamb Moul	dings .		•	1	3, 4	1385
Arch Mould	ings			1	3, 4	1385	,,			•	2	4	,,
,,				2	4	,,	,,				3	2, 5	"
"				3	2, 5	,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			•	39	10, 12	1390
,,				<i>3</i> 9	12	1390	,,	٠.			40	6	,,
"				40	6, 8	,,	,,,				24	4	1420
				24	4, 9	1420	,,				25	3	,,
"				25	3	,,	Mullions				2	4	1385
Buttresses .				46	4 to 7	1365	,,				3	2, 5	"
				3	6	1385					24	4, 6	1420
Door .			•	39	9	1390	Pillars	•			40	4, 5	1390
Doorways .			•	1	1, 2	1385					25	4	1420
•			•	40	7	1390	»; Piscina		•		40	2, 3	1390
,,		•	•	25	2	1420			•		24	~, °s 7, 8	1420
99		•	•	20	A	1720	,,	•	٠		~T	1, 0	1T&U

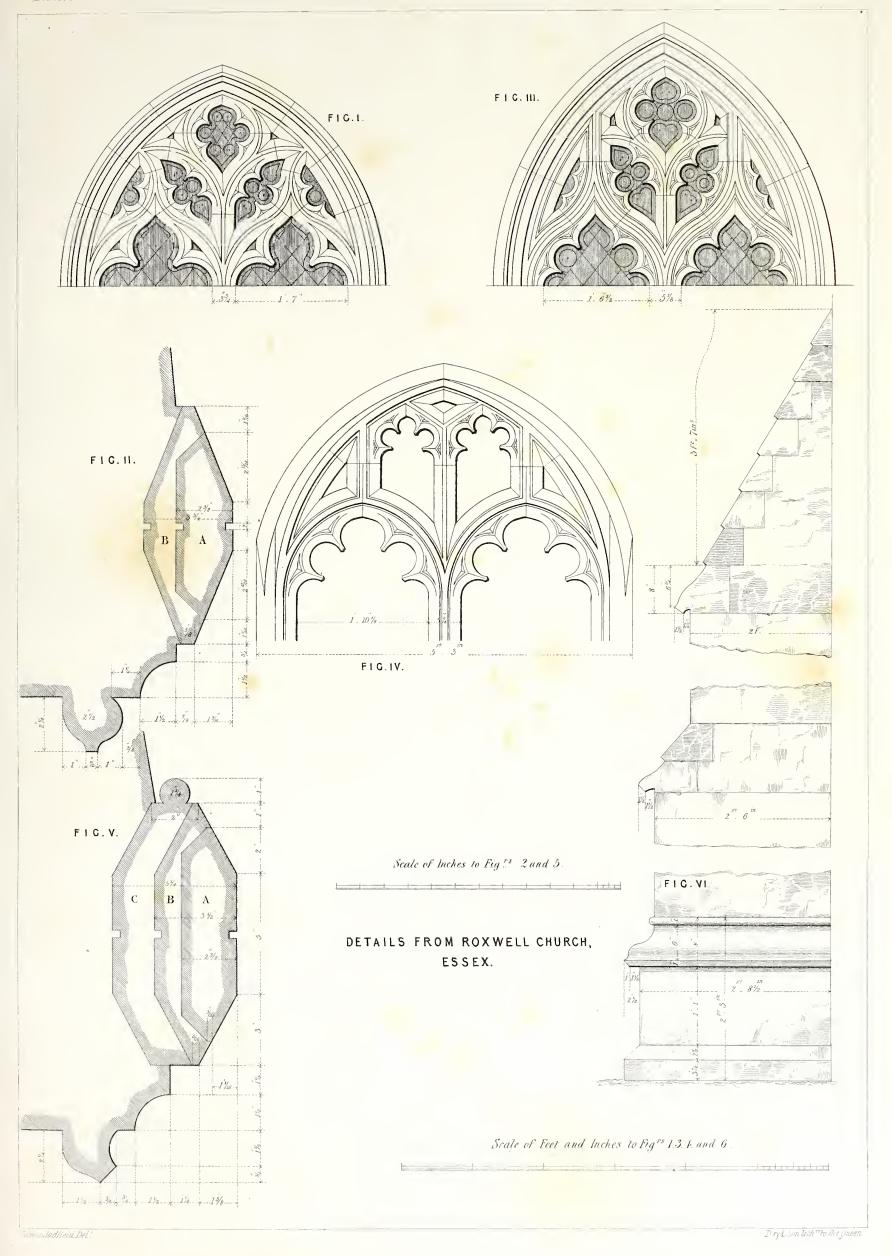
#### LATE DECORATED.

			E DE	CORATED.				
~	Number o		_			Number of		_
Subjects.	Plate.	Figure.	Date.	Subjects.		Plate.	Figure.	Date.
Roofs	. 2	2	1390	Windows .		. 3	1, 3, 4	1385
,,	. 24	2	1420	,, .	•	. 39	11	1390
,,	. 25	1	,,	,, .	•	. 24	3, 5	1420
Windows	. 2	3	1385					
				II.				
		EARLY	PERI	PENDICULAR				
Arch Mouldings .	. 33	6, 7	1390	Jamb Moulding		. 46	2	1420
	46	2	1420	Mullions .	•	. 33	6, 7	1390
Doorways .	46	1	1420	Windows .	•	. 31	1	
Jamb Mouldings .	. 33	6, 7	1390		•	. 33	5	,,
Jamb Modiumgs .	. 00	0, 7	1550	,, .	•	. 55	9	,,
		T) T) T)		NTOTIT A D				
				DICULAR.				
Arches	. 34	1	1430	Jamb Mouldings		. 52	2, 7	1412
<i>"</i>	. 38	1	,,	,,	•	. 60		1415
Arch Mouldings .	. 52	2, 7	1412	,,	•	. 61		,,
,,	. 60		1415	,,		. 35	1	1430
,,	61		,,	,,	•	. 54	4	1435
,,	36	1	1430	,,	•	. 58	4	1440
,,	38	4	,,	,,		. 79	6	,,
,,	54	5	1435	Mullions .		. 52	2	1412
,,	. 58		1440	,, .		. 61		1415
,,	79	6	,,	,,		. 35	3	1430
Bosses	. 14	9	1470	,,		. 38	5	,,
Boutel	. 79	7, 8	1440	,,		. 58		1440
Buttresses	. 35	2, 4, 5	1430	Niche.		. 34	1	1430
	57	A, 1, 0	1440			. 37	1	,,
,,	58			,,	•	. 56	-	1440
Corbels	60		,, 1415	,,	•	. 57		
Corbeis	. 57		1440	Parapet .	•	. 58		,, 1440
,, • •		4 to 7	1470	Pillar .	•	. 60		1415
,, · · ·	. 14 . 39				•	. 36	2	1430
Door		1 to 4	1430	,,	•			
Doorways	. 52	6	1412	,,	•	. 38	2, 3	,, 1435
,,	. 54	1	1435	,,	•	. 54	2, 3	
Elevation	. 57		1440	, ,,	•	. 58	10	1440
Enrichments .	. 80	1 to 10	,,	Rib Moulding	•	. 14	10	1470
Exterior View .	. 56		"	Roof	•	. 14	2, 3	1470
Fire Place	. 79	2	,,	Windows .	•	. 52	1	1412
Ground Plan .	. 60		1415	,, •	•	. 61		1415
Interior View .	. 59		,,	,, .	•	. 57		1440
			TUI					
Arch Mouldings .	73	4	1470	Joist and Girder		. 71	8 to 12	1500
Bench Ends .	47	5	,,,	Mullion .		. 73	2	1470
,,	. 53		1490	Pillar .		. 47	3	,,
Doors	. 73		1470	,,,		. 54	6, 7	1475
Exterior View .	. 72		,,,	Roof		. 59		1415
Jamb Mouldings .	. 73	5	,,					
S								

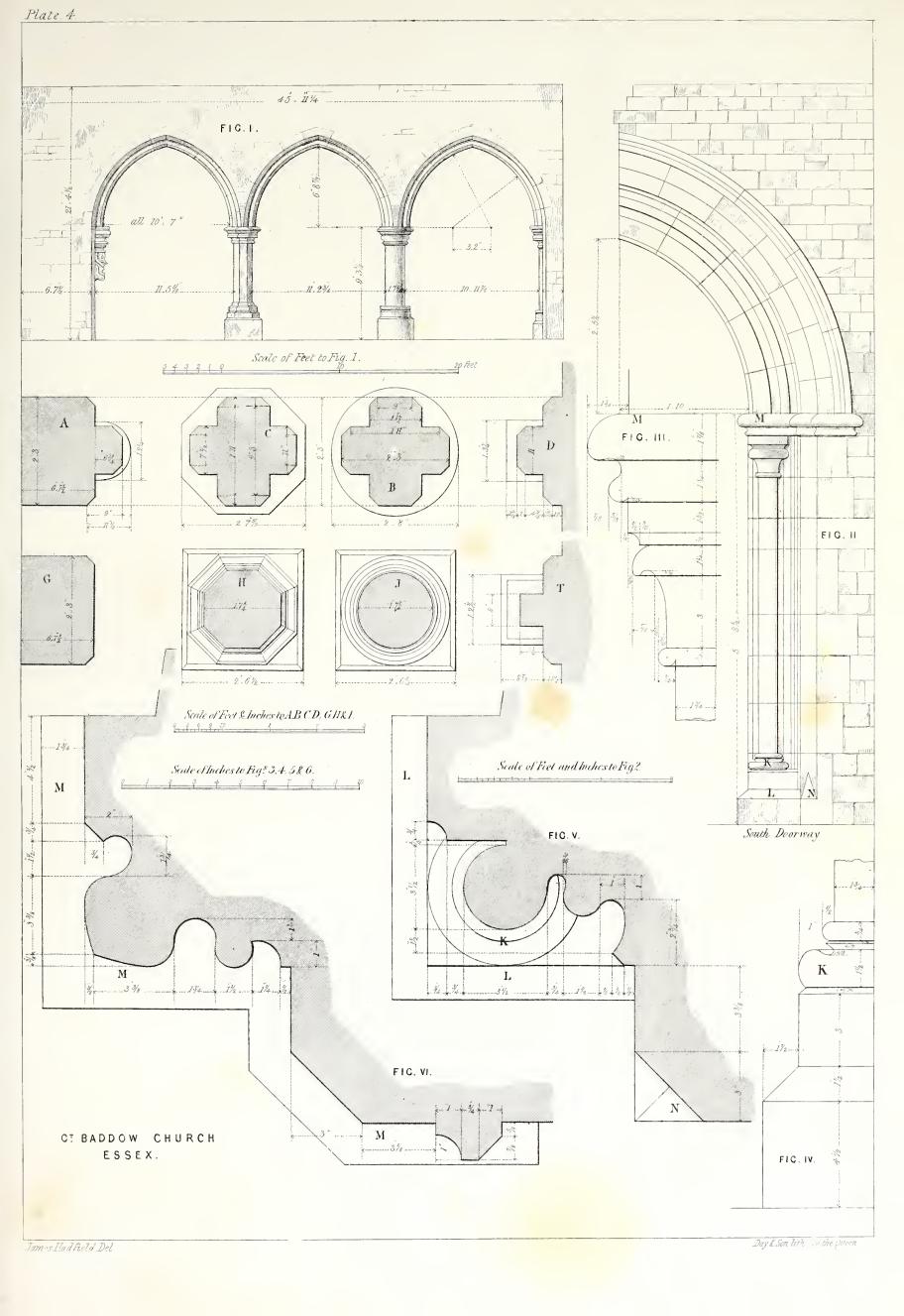
Macintosh, Printer, Great New-street, London.

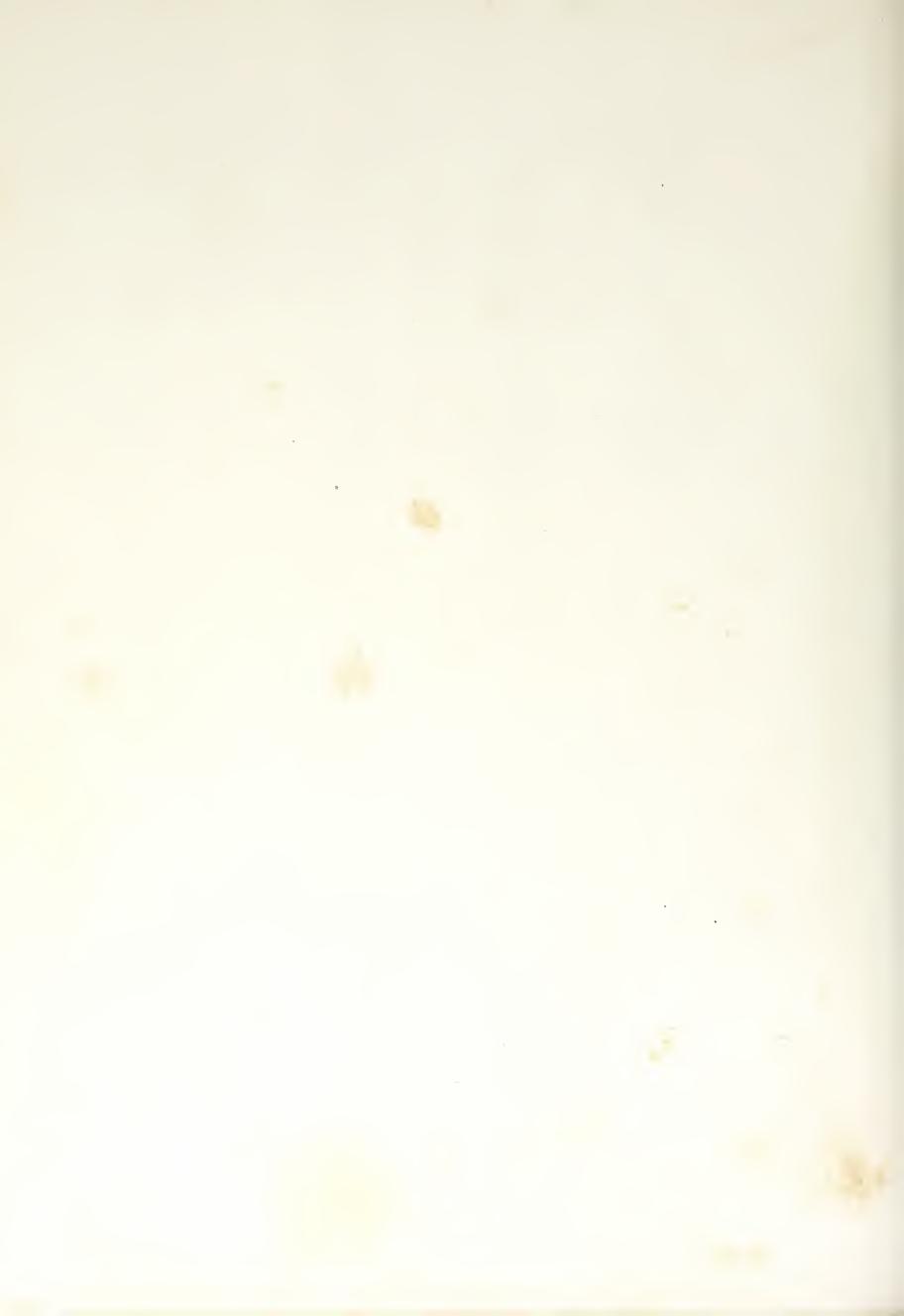


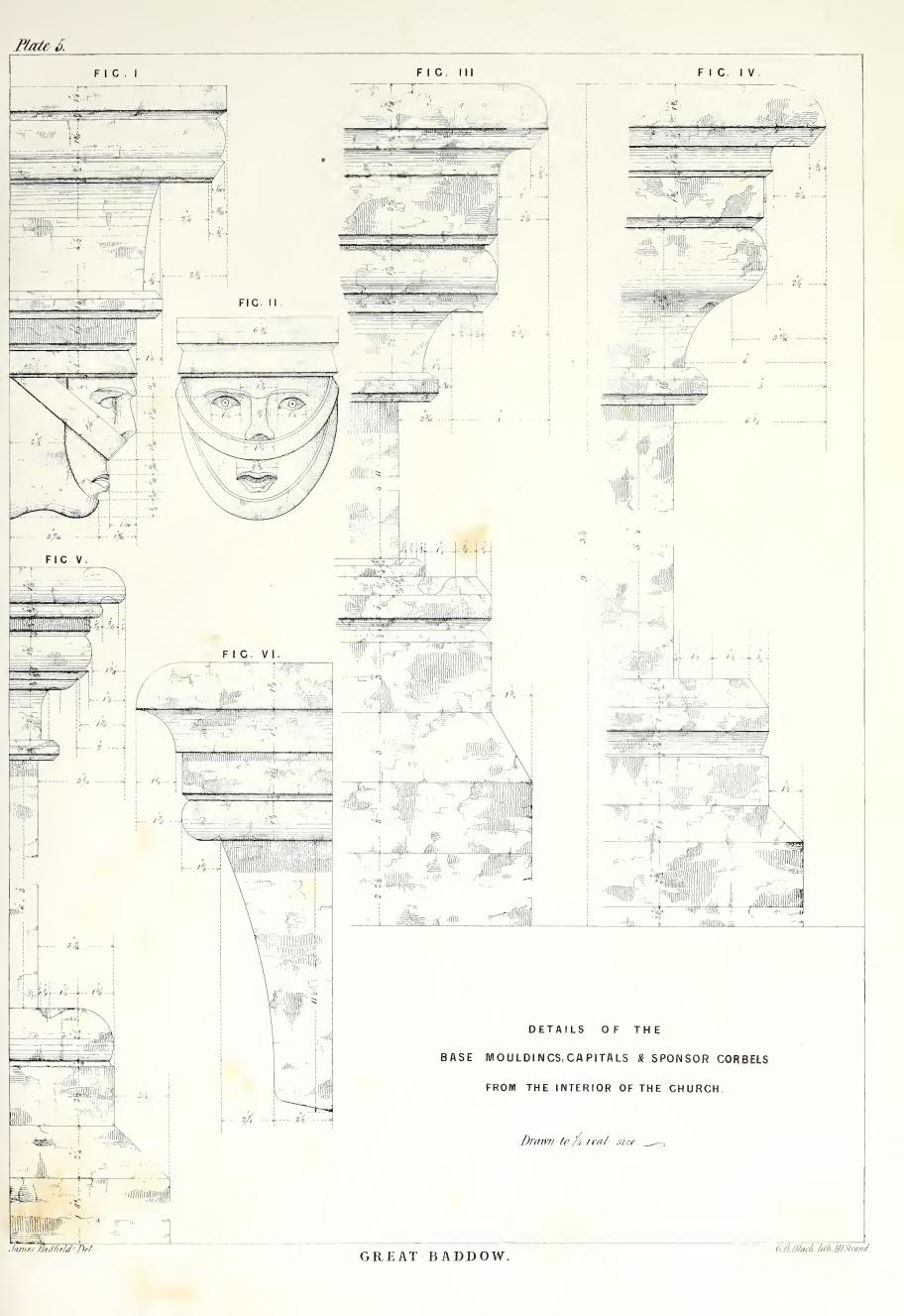




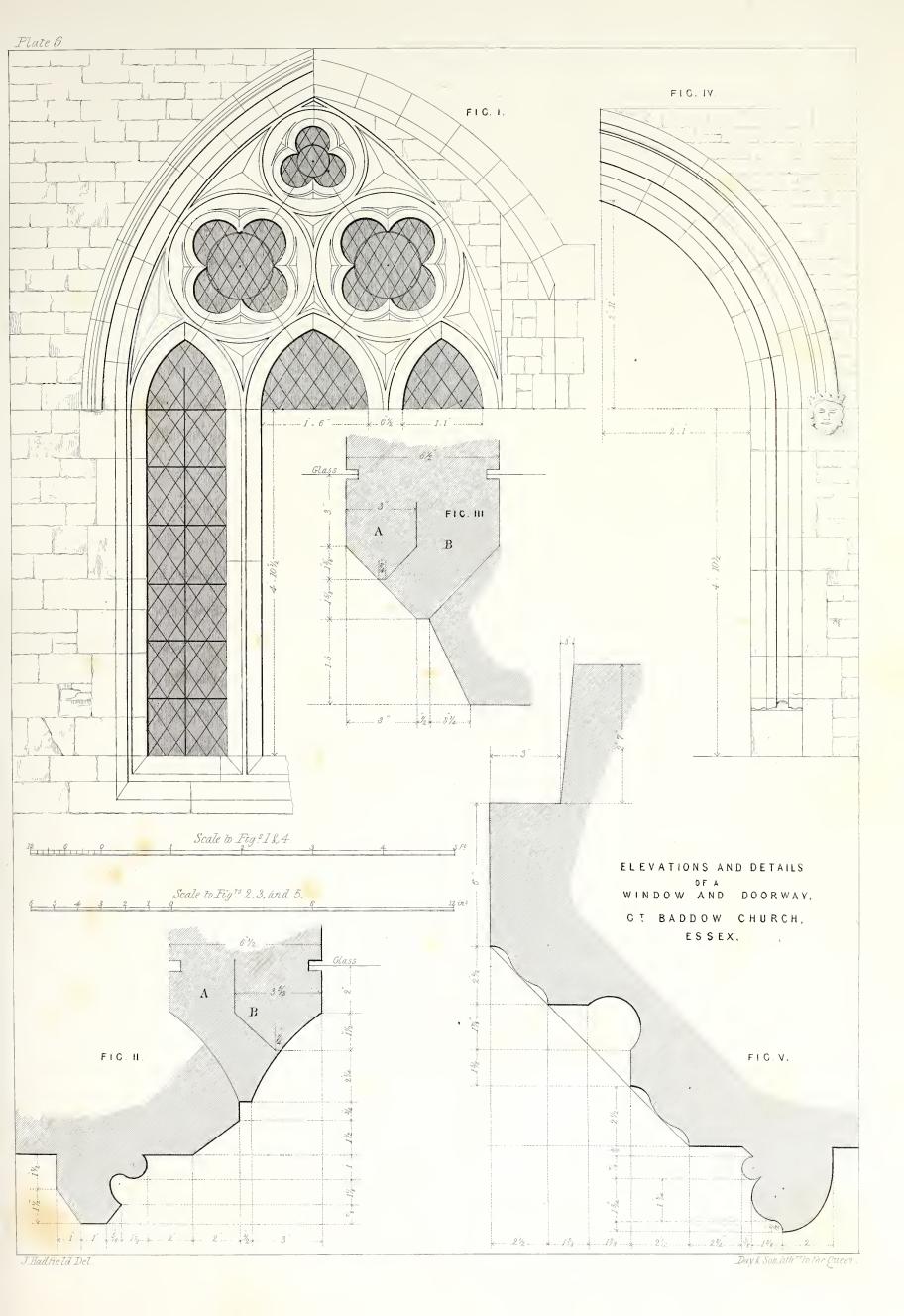






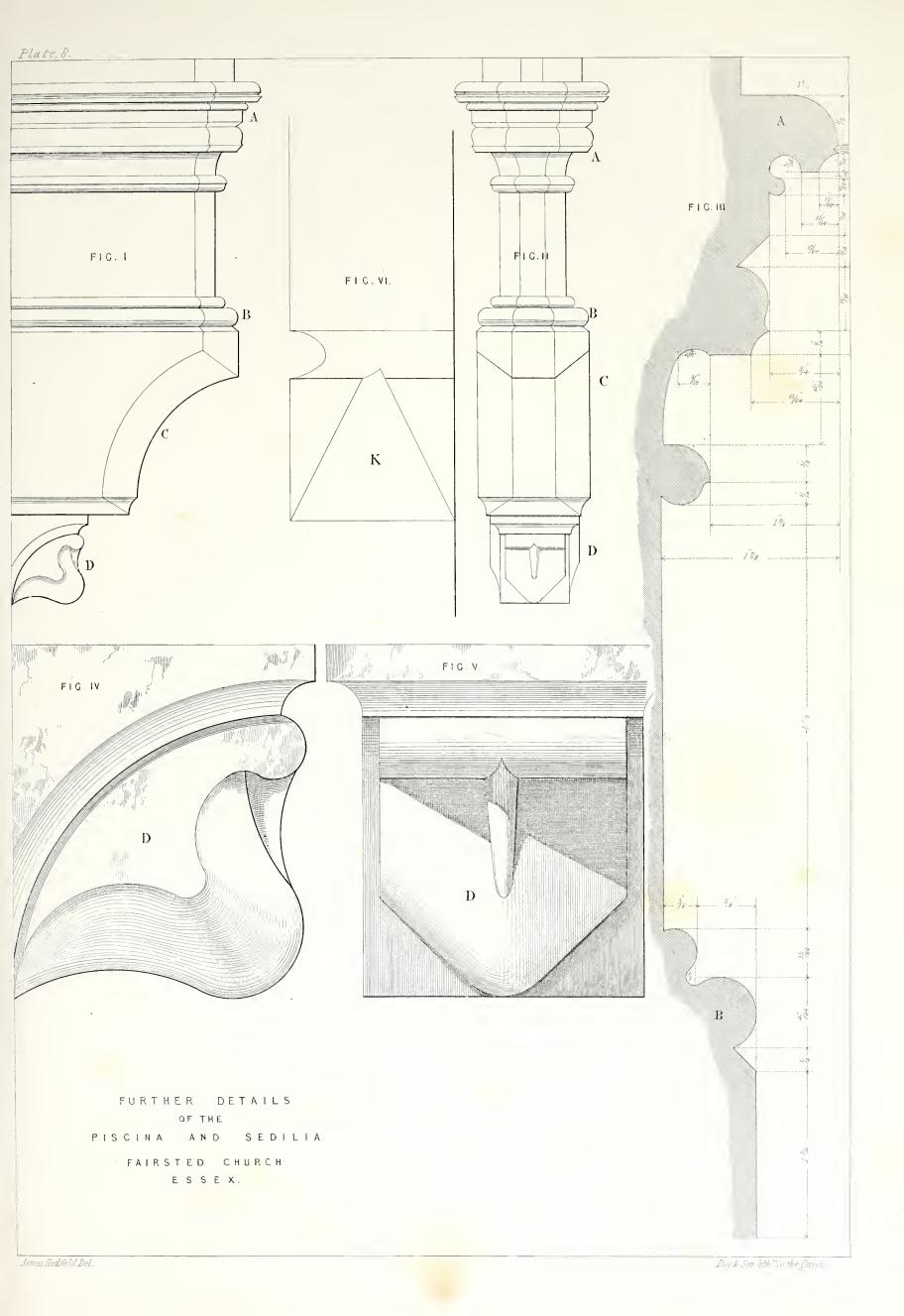




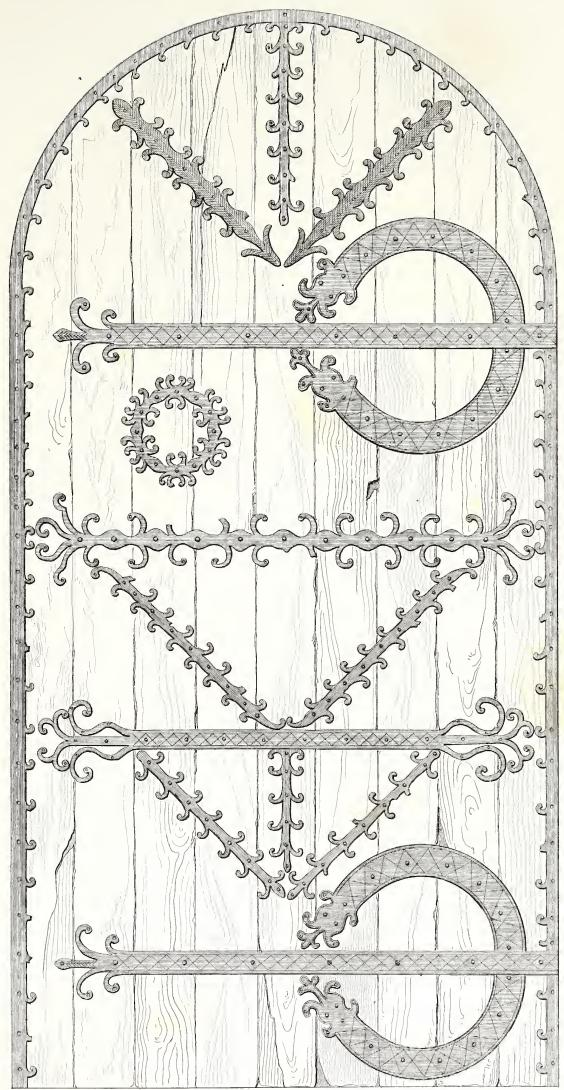












ELEVATION OF THE NORTH DOOR, FROM WILLINGALE SPAIN CHURCH, ESSEX.

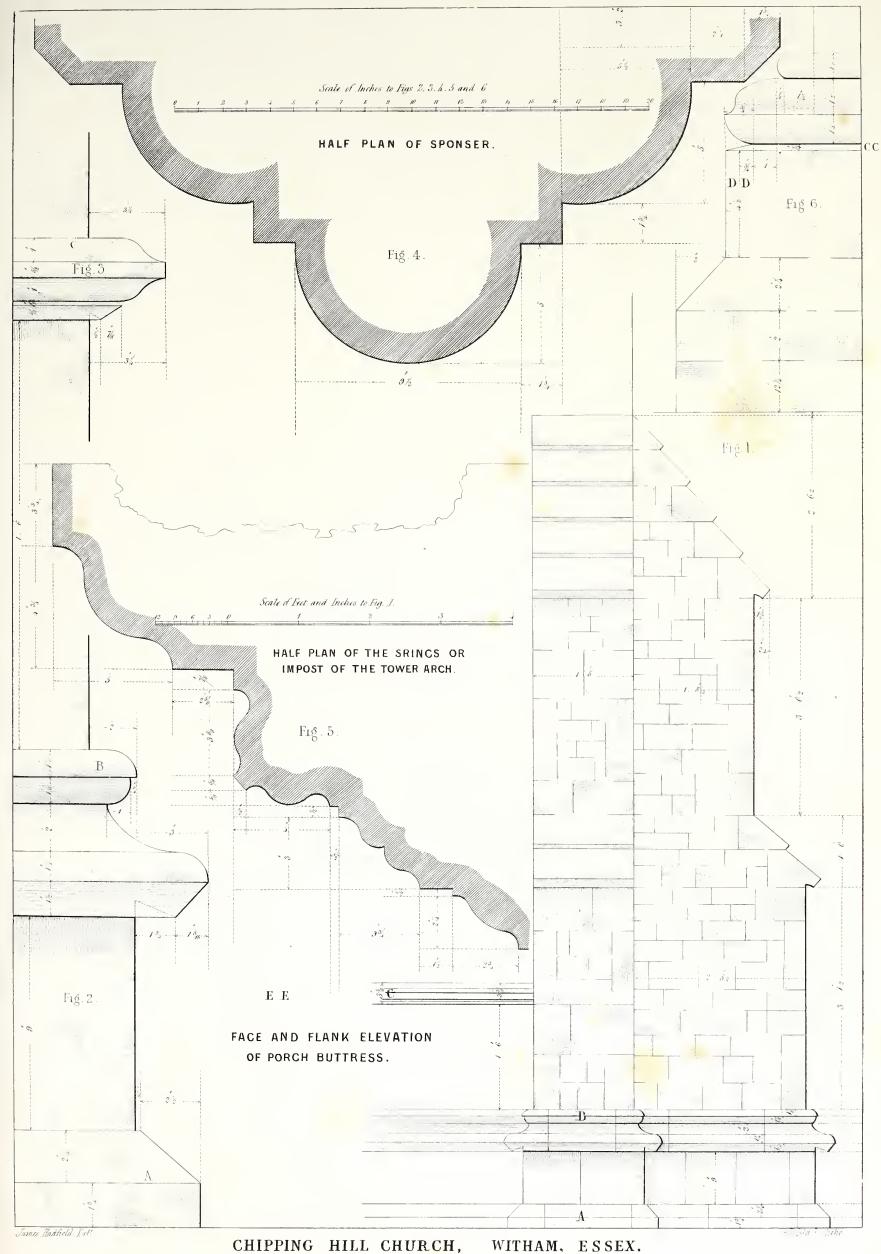
Scale of Feet & Inches.

Jam : Hodhe. A Del.

In 11 10 9 8 7 9 5 4 3 2 1 0









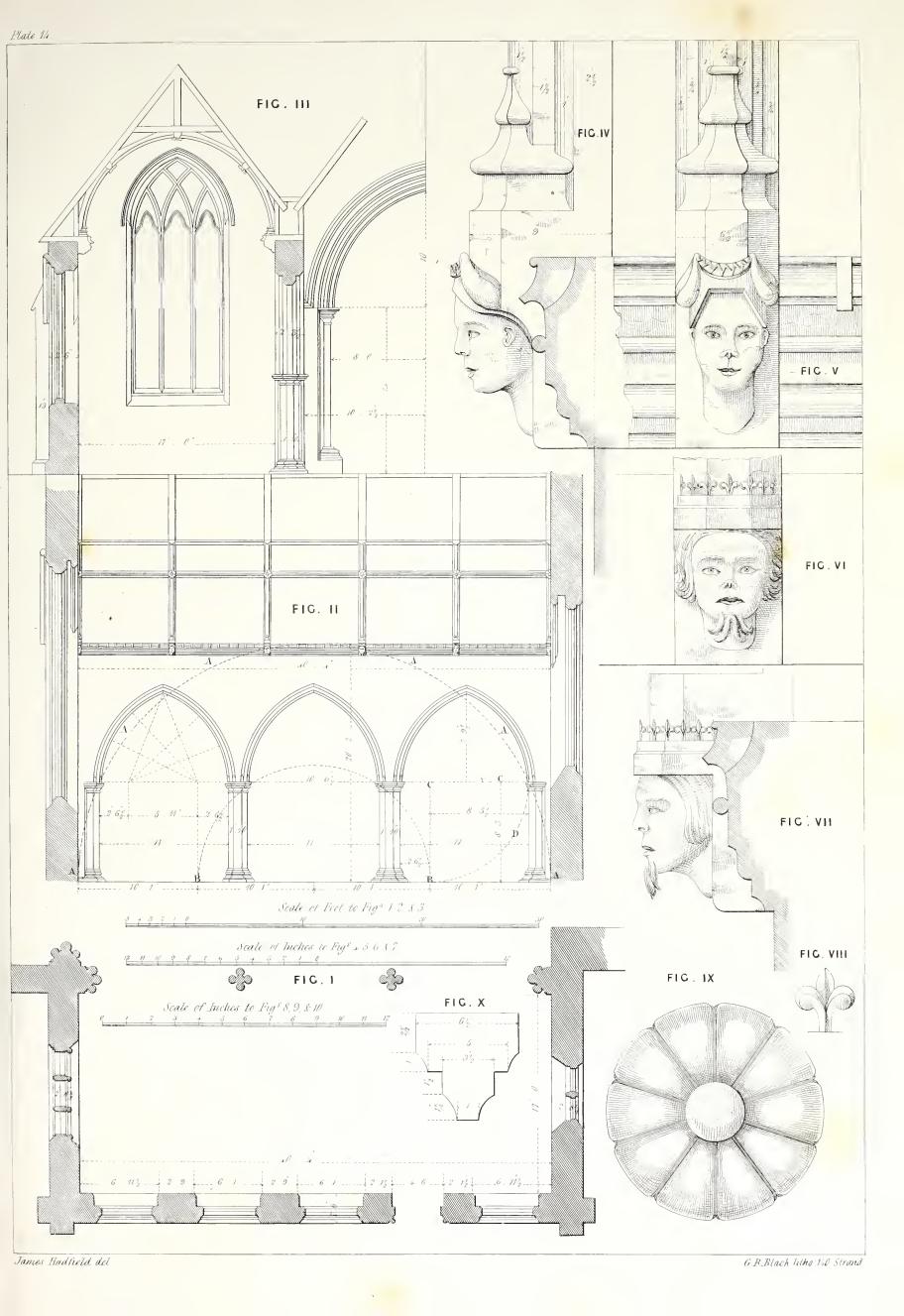


ames Hadfield, del!

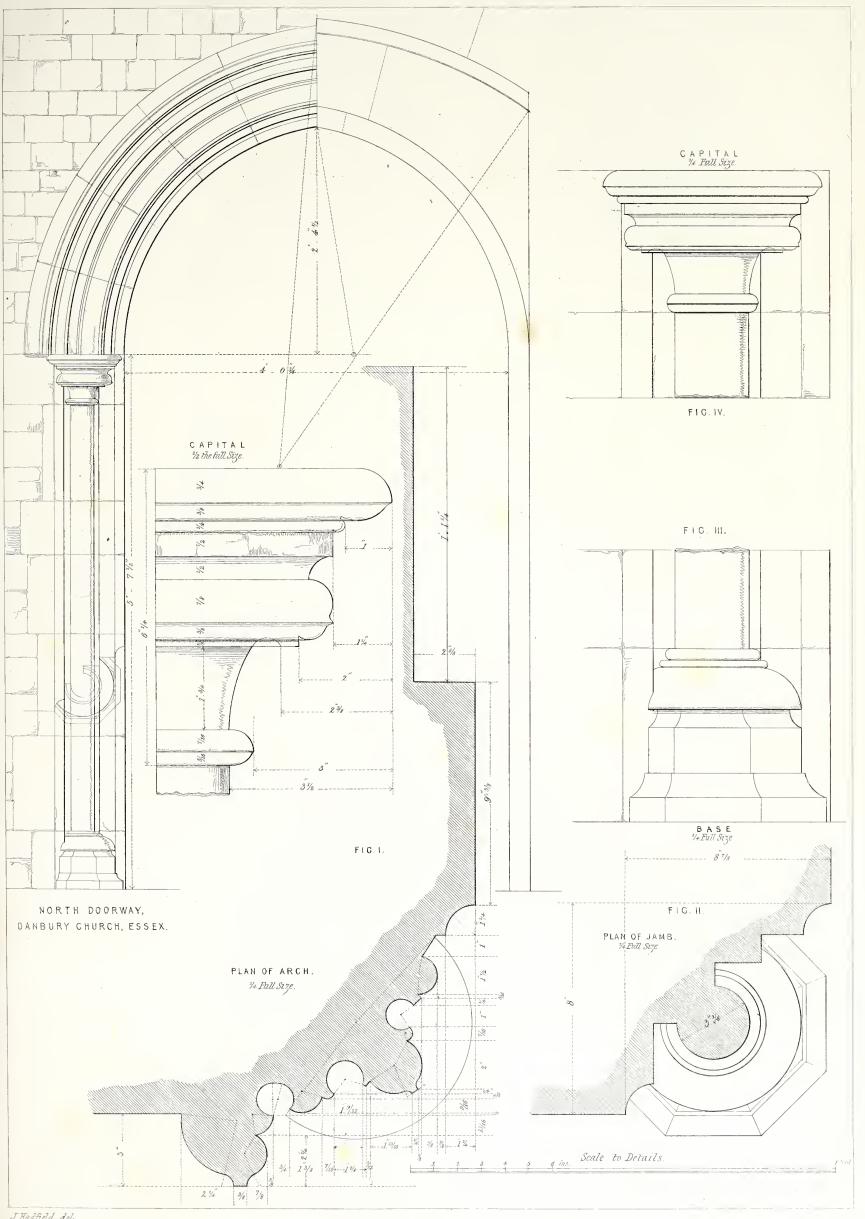
CB Black Lithog<sup>r</sup>

Fig 3



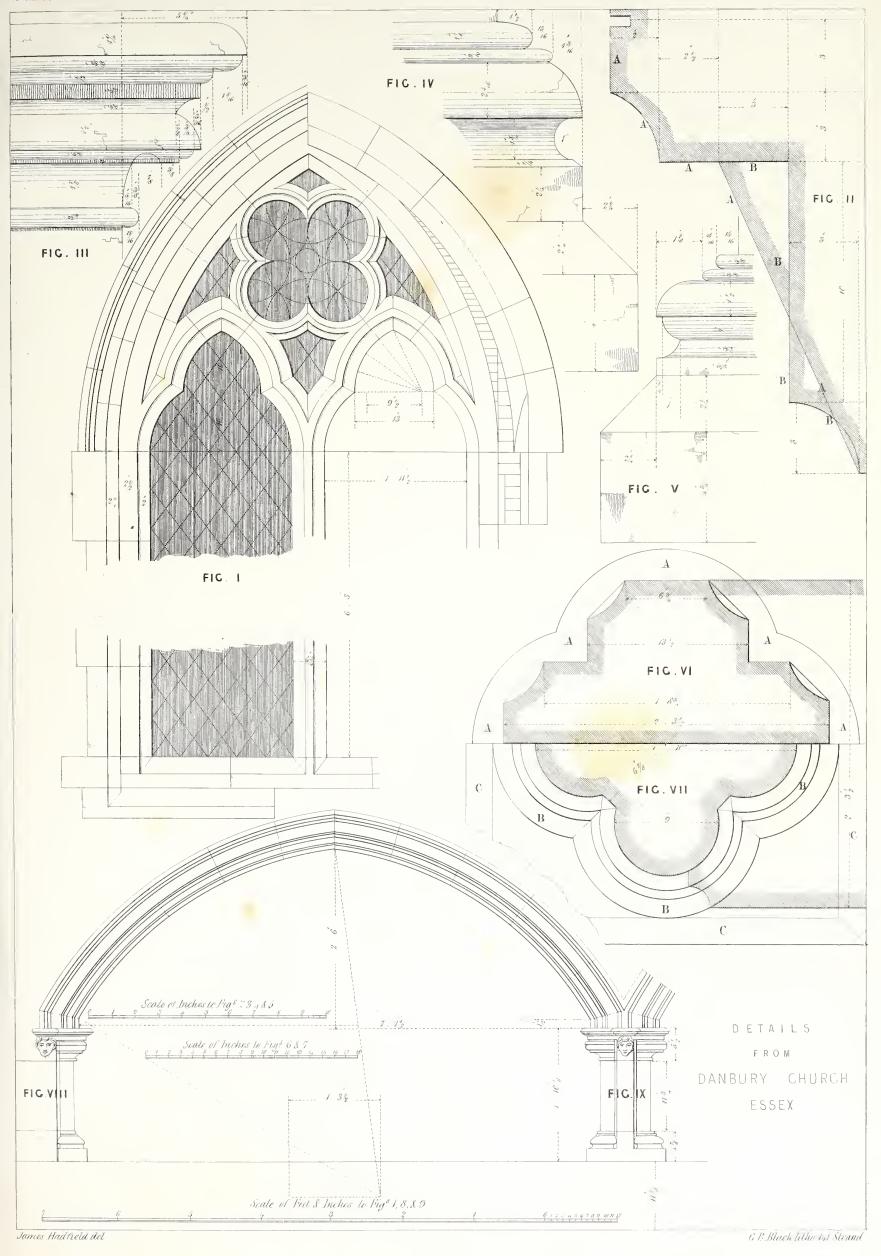




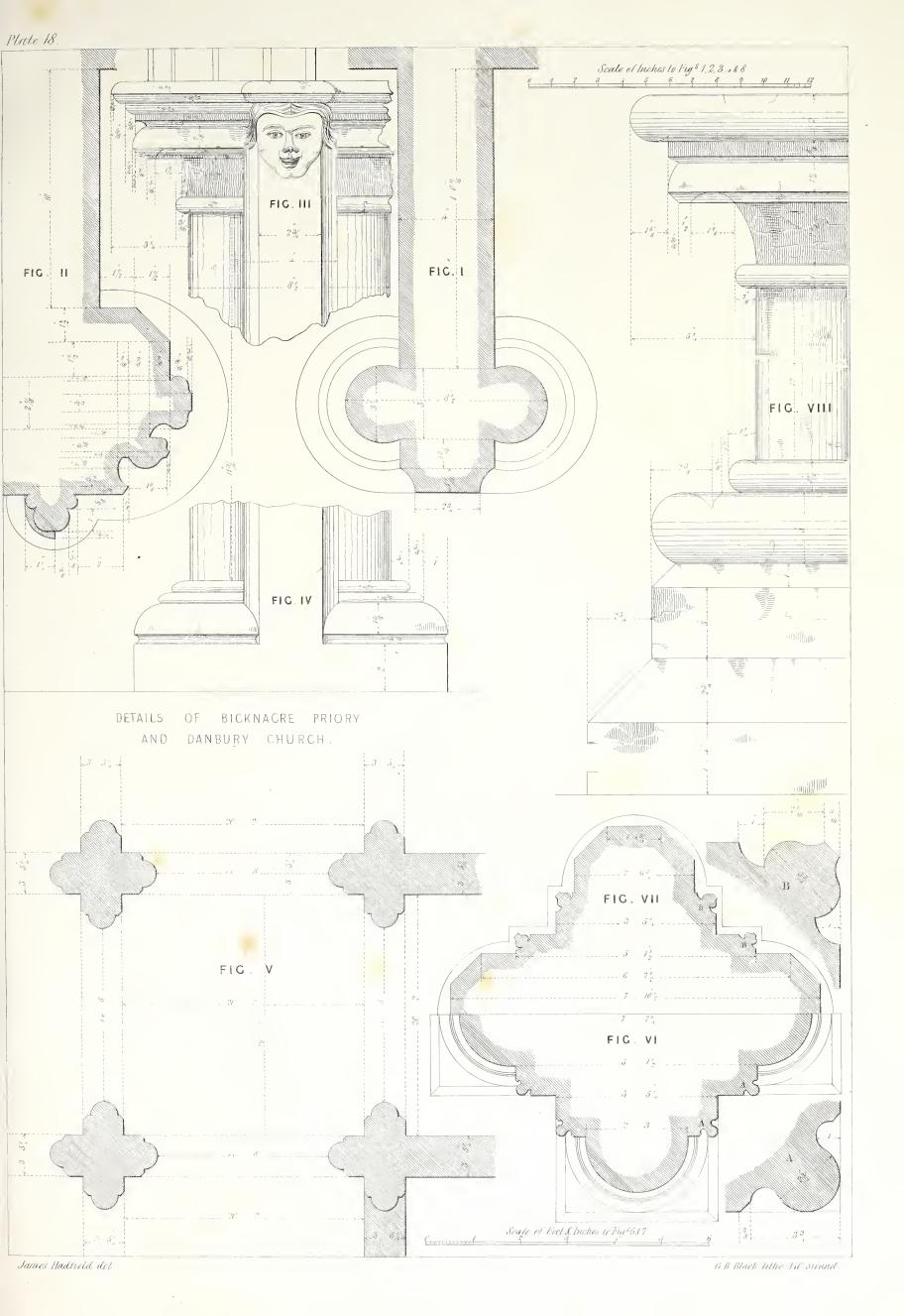




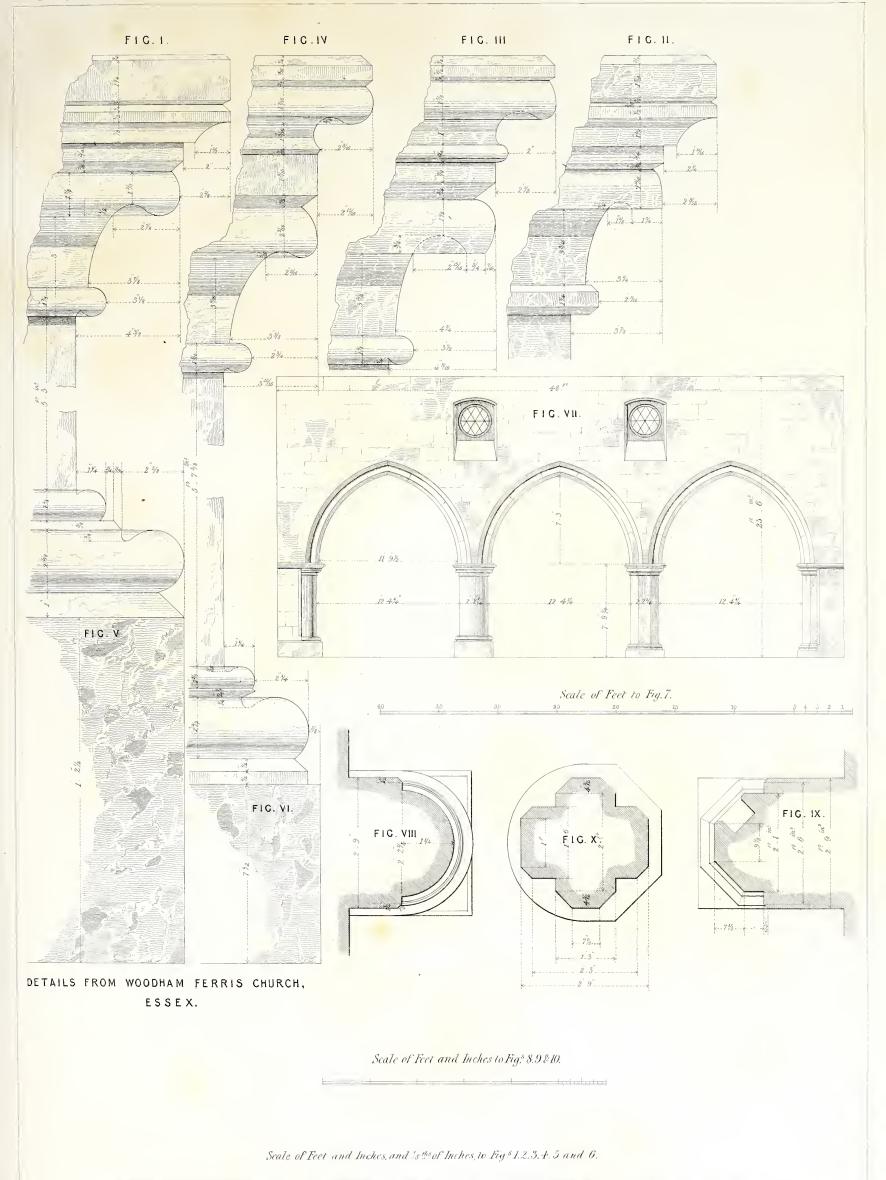




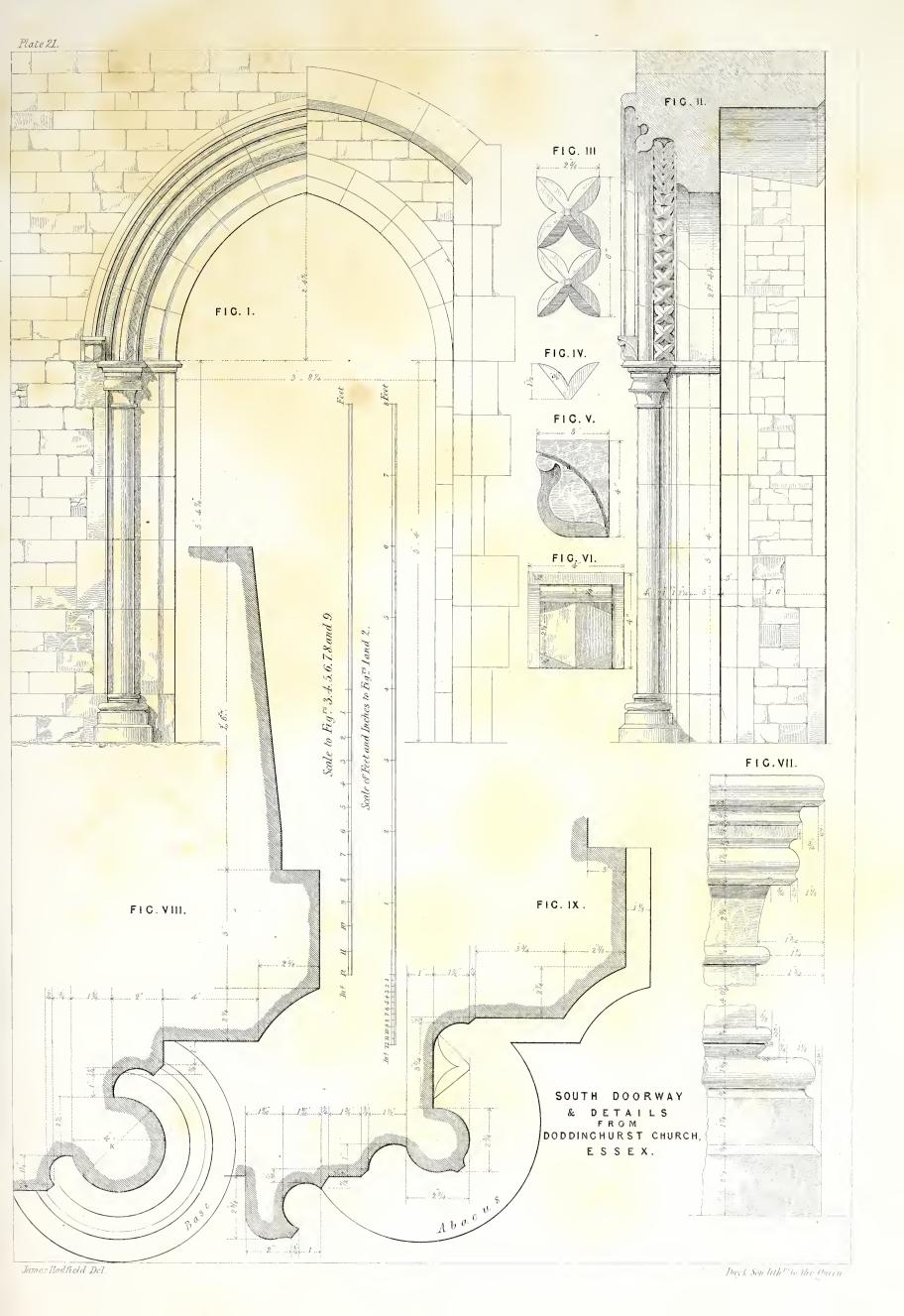




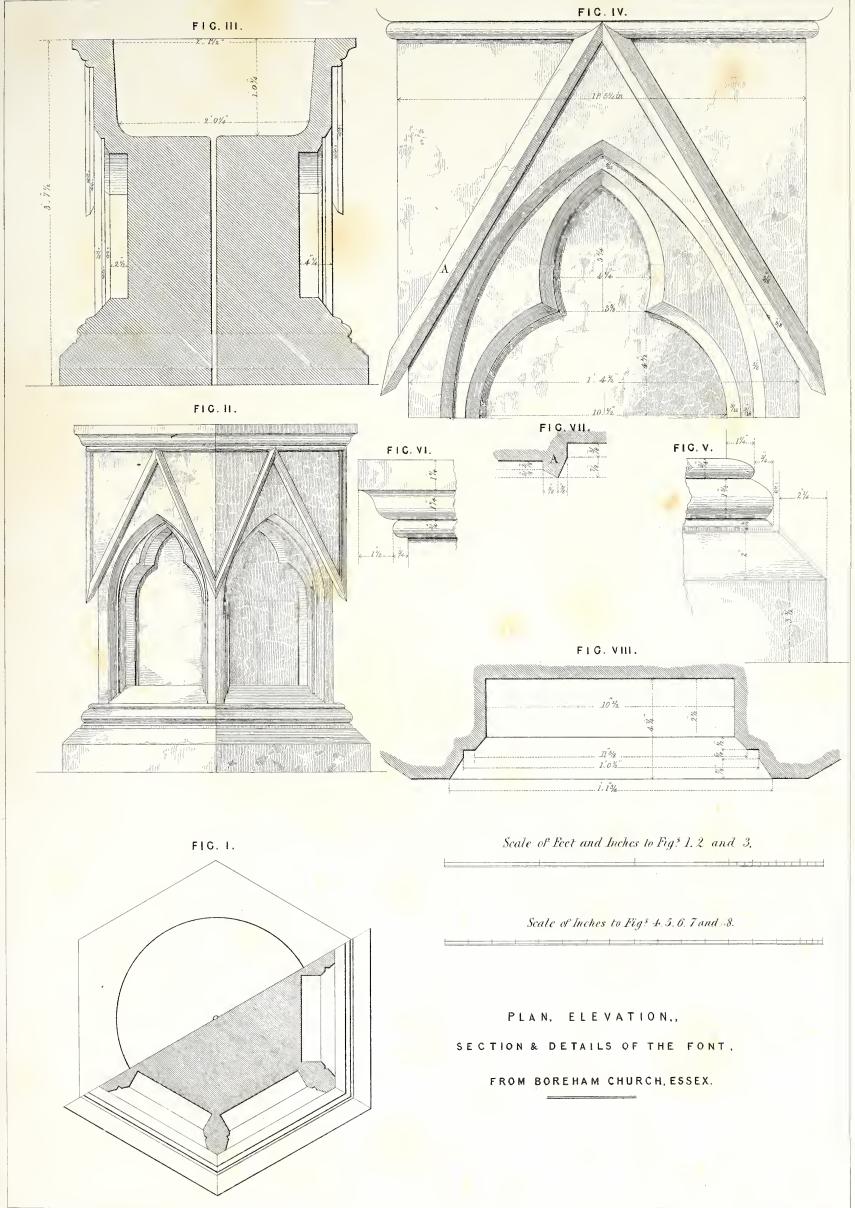




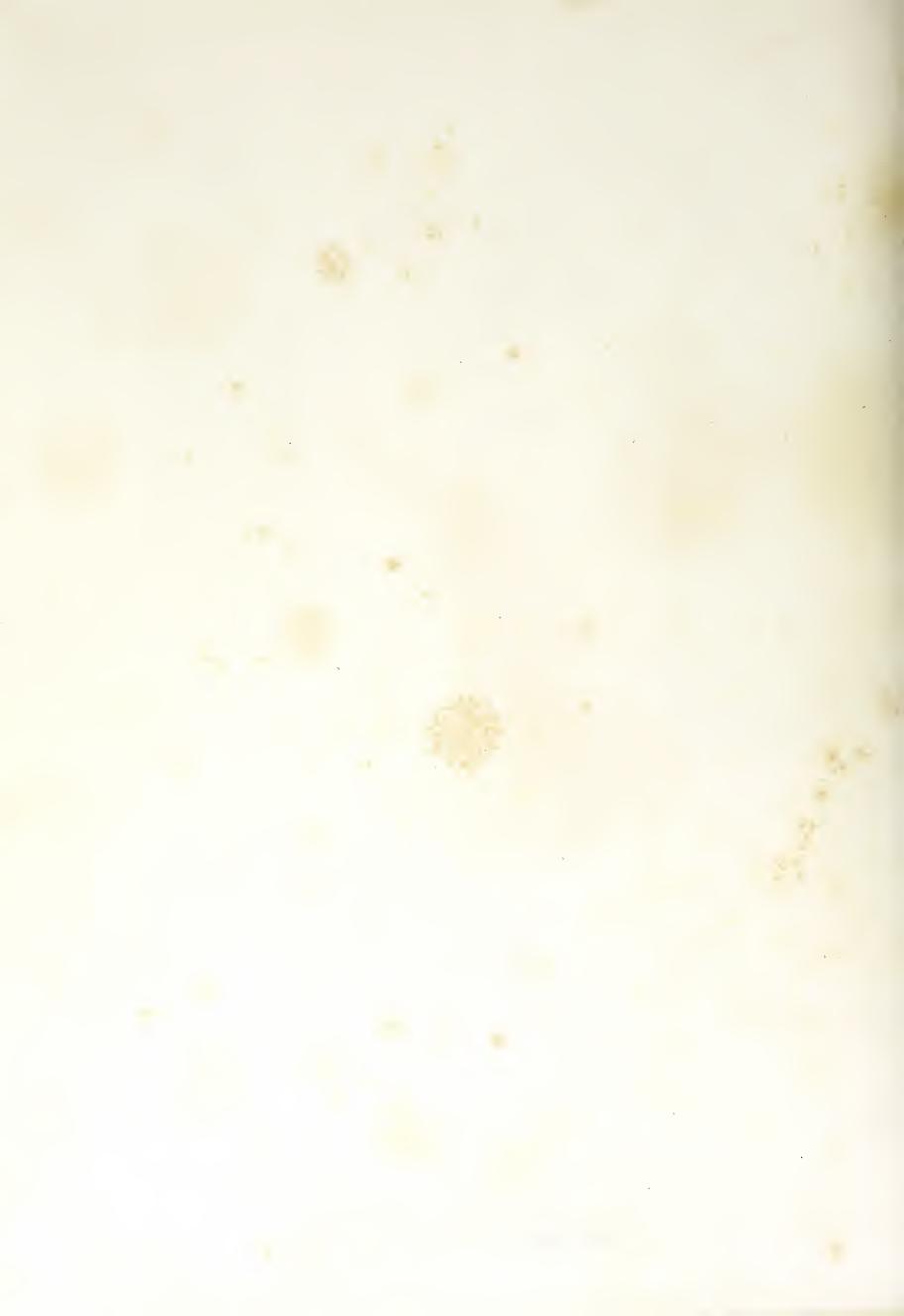


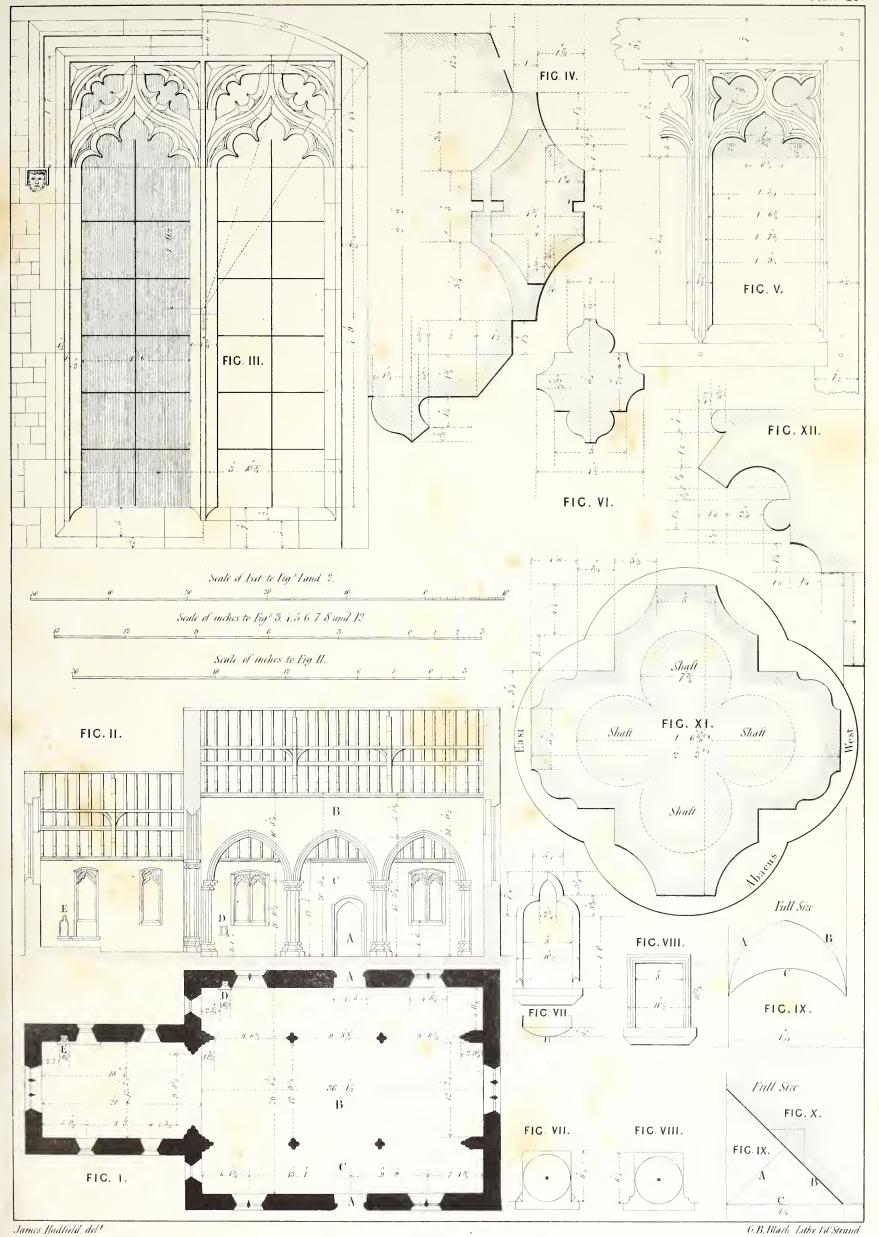




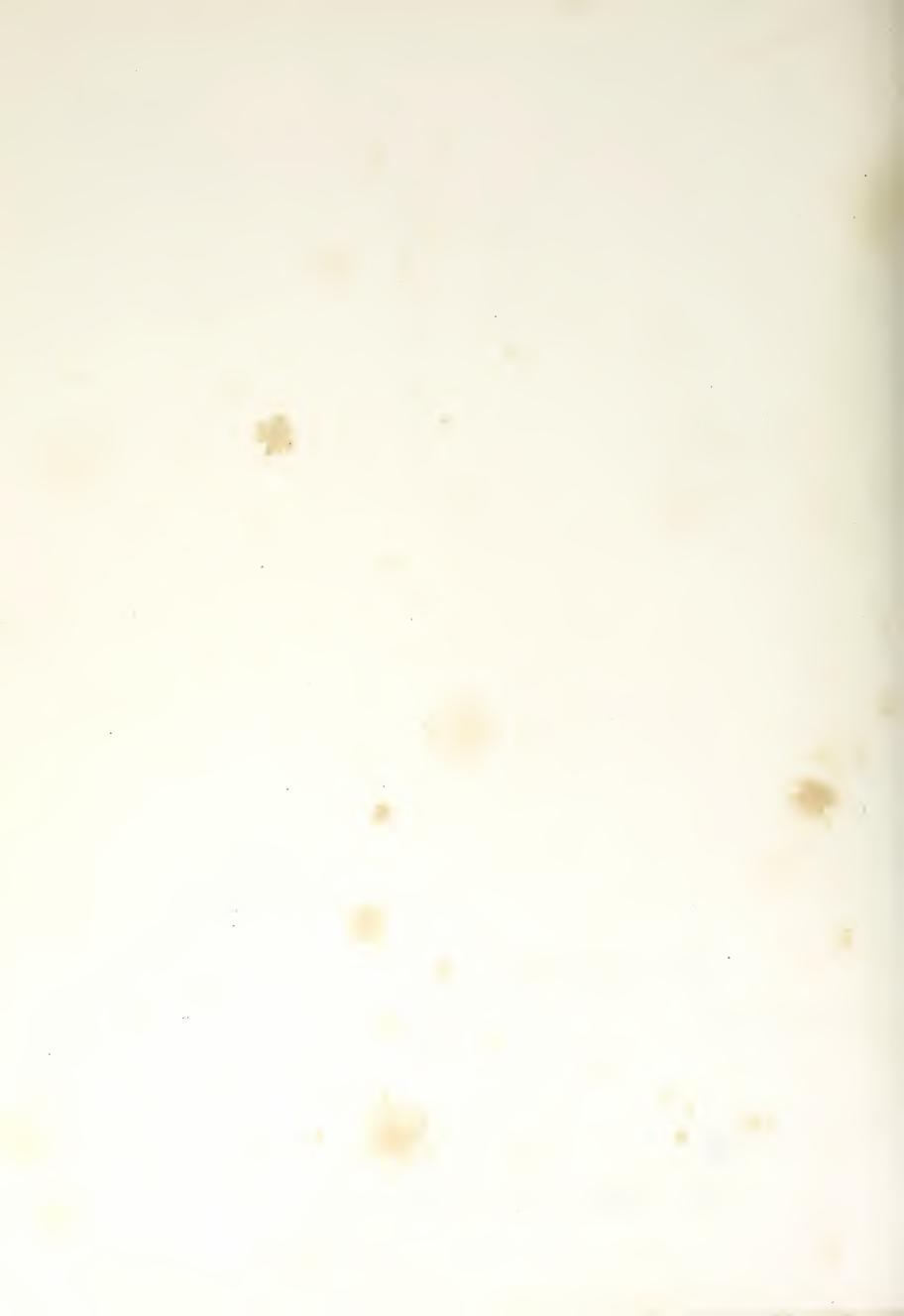




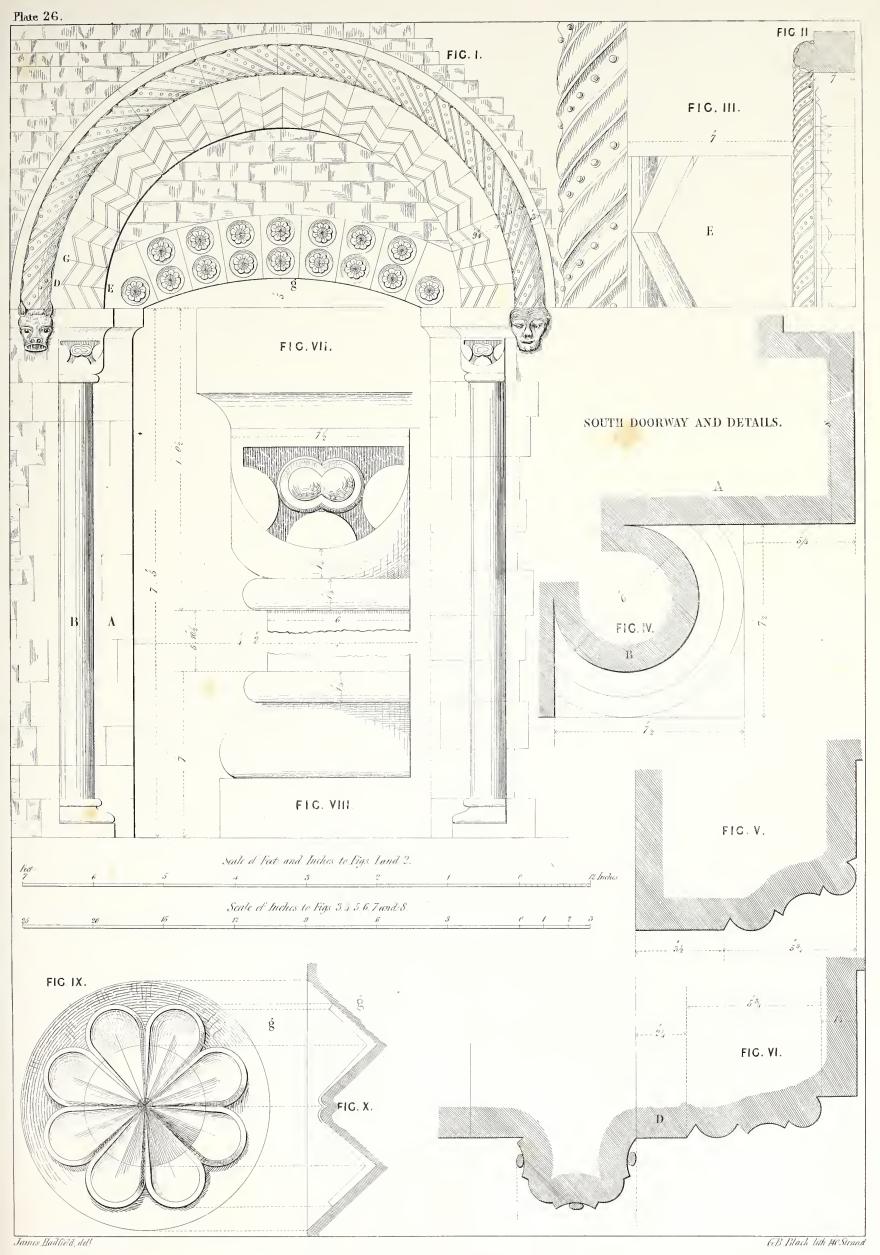




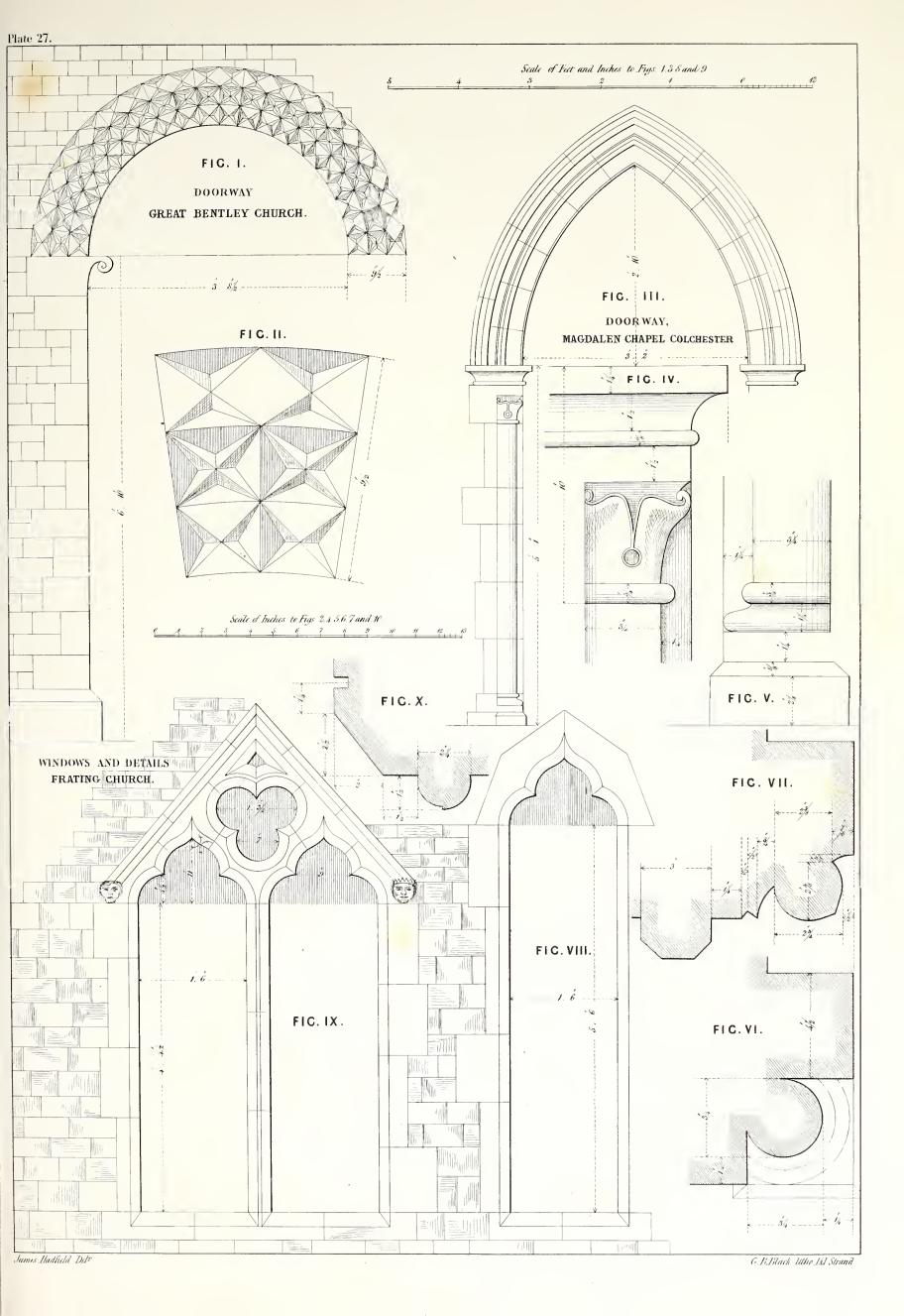
HUTTON CHURCH, ESSEX.



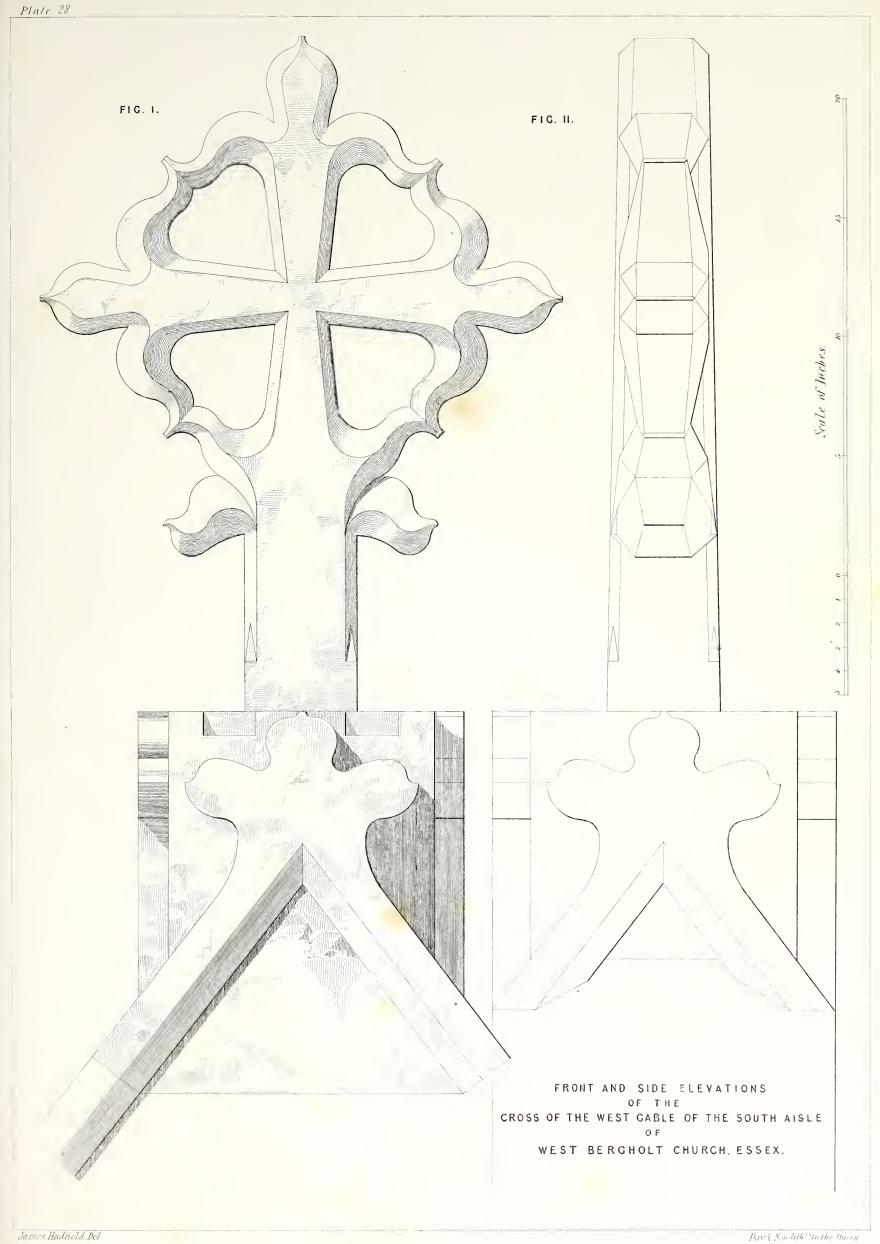




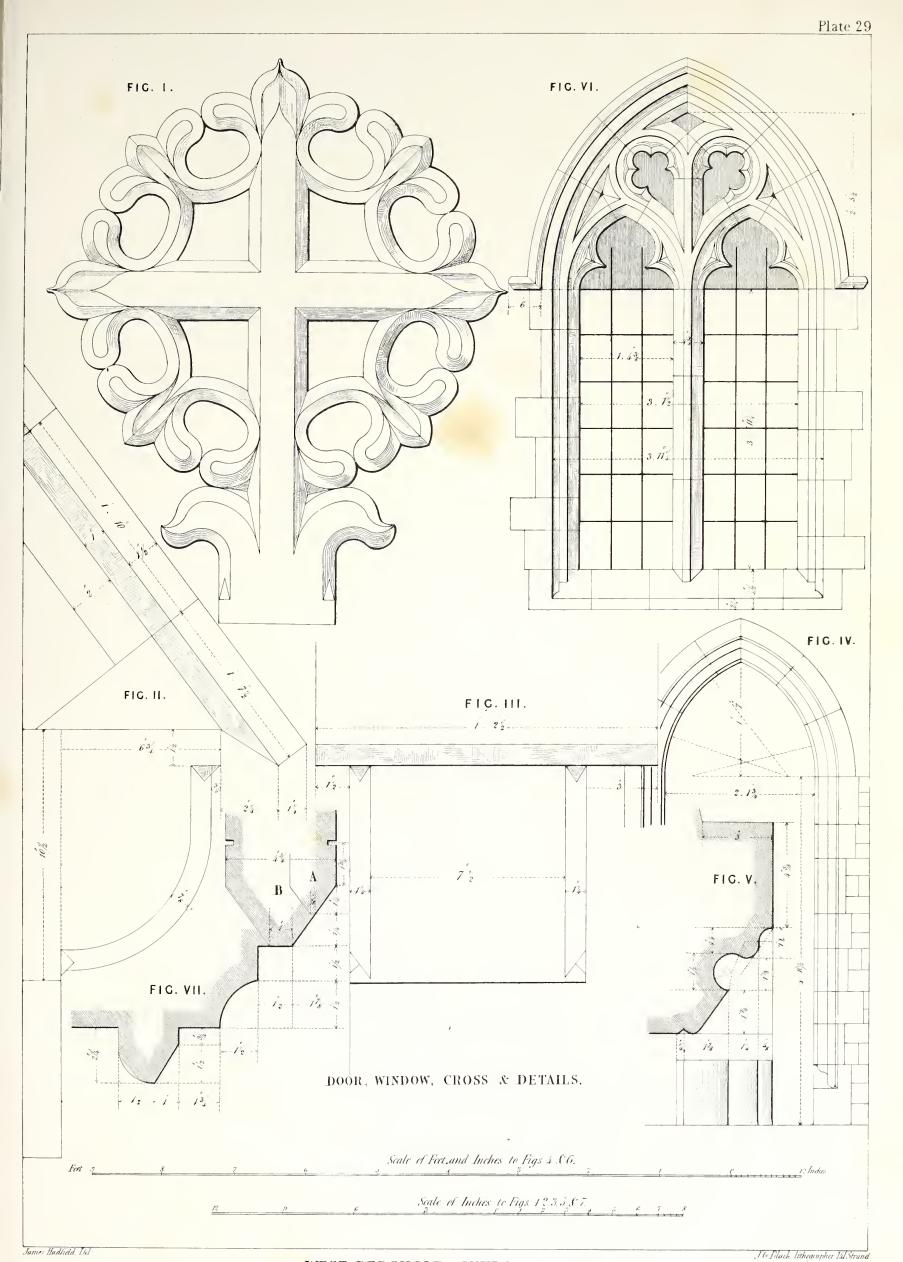




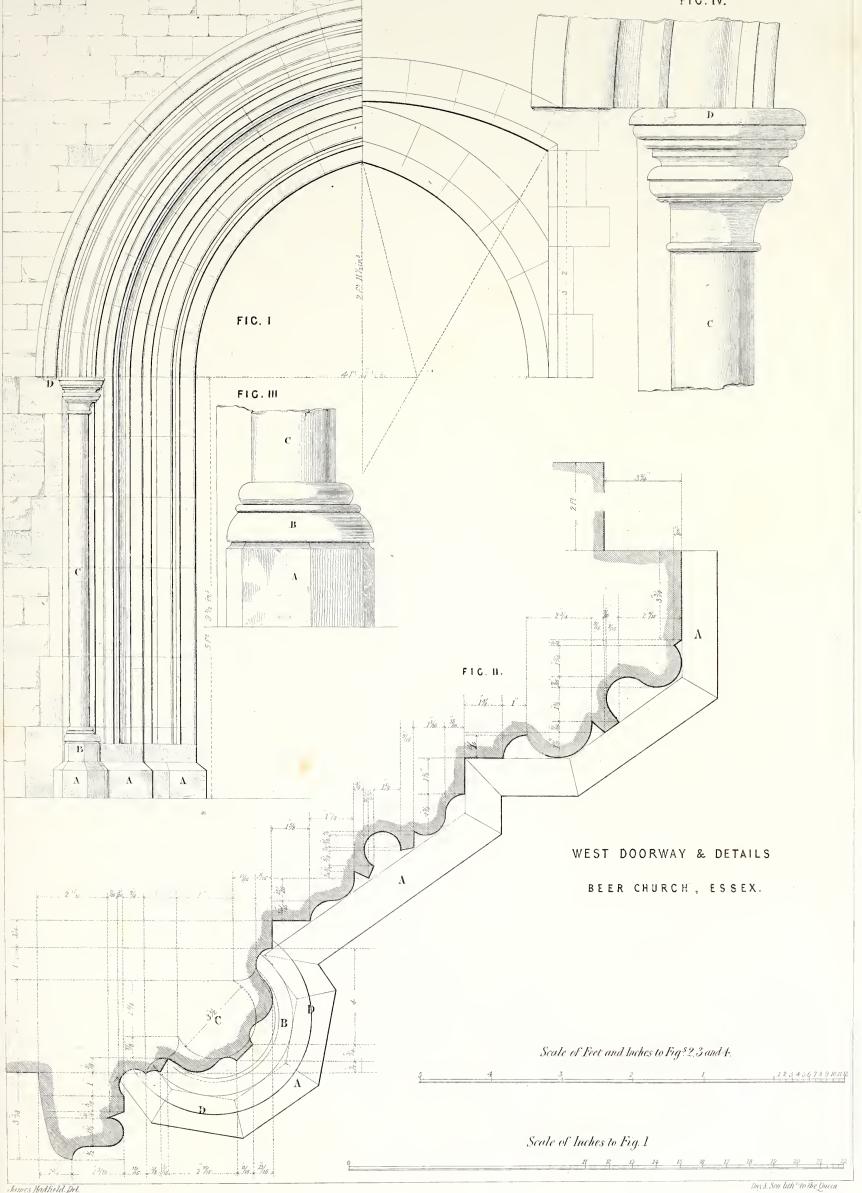












Jumes Hadheld Del.

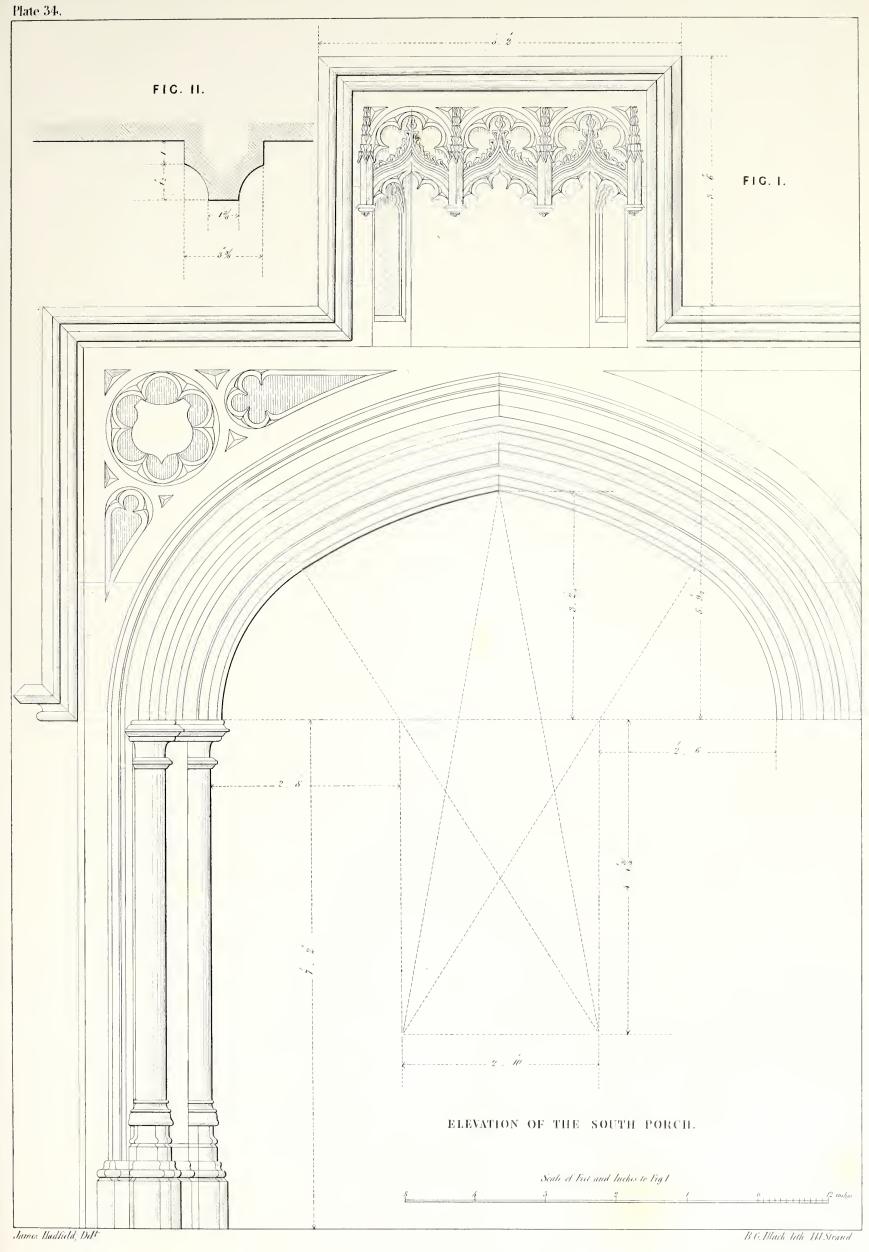




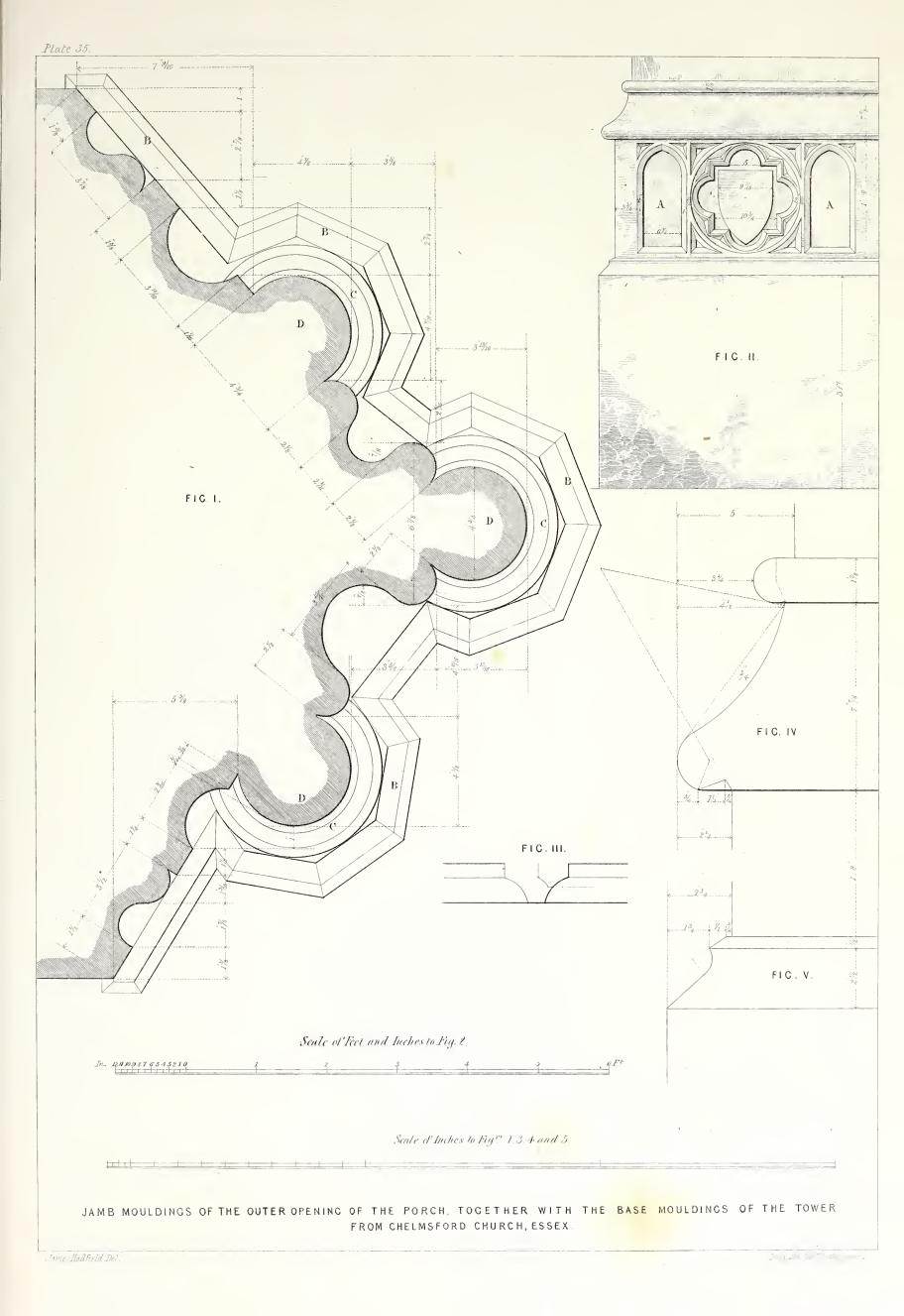




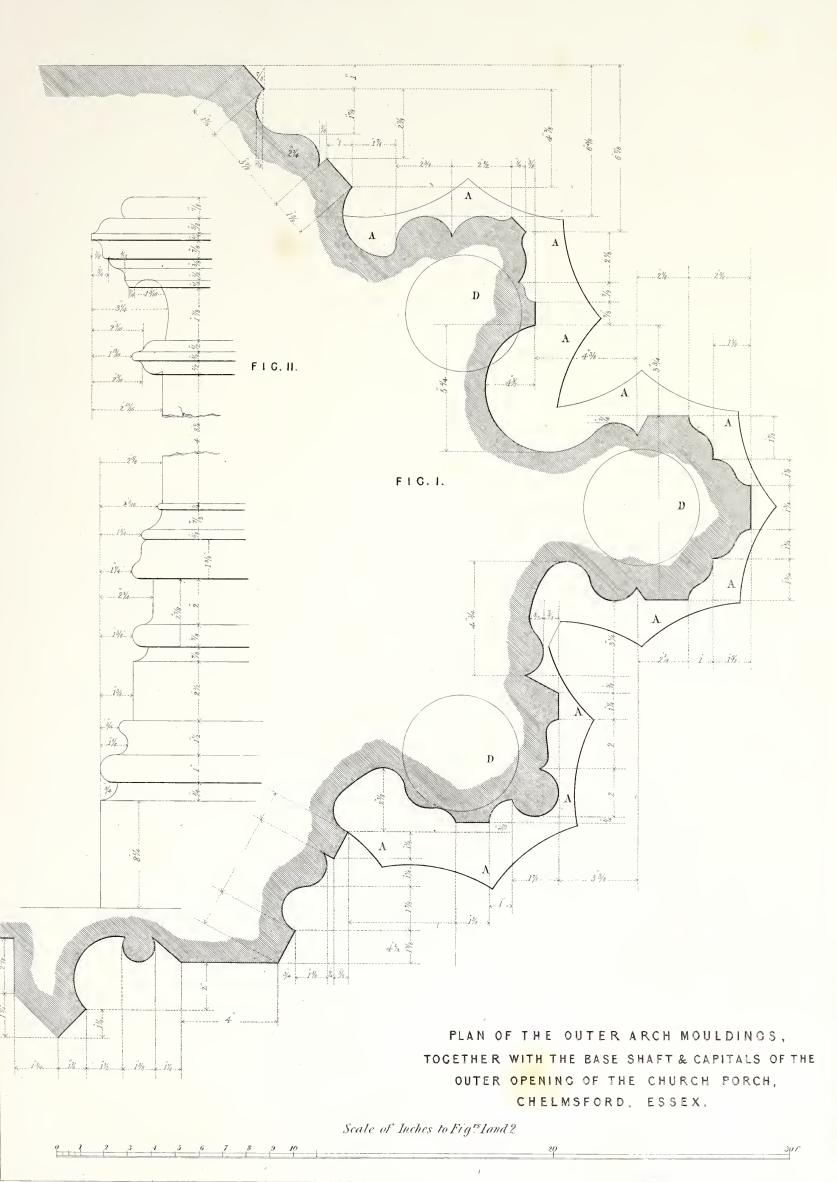




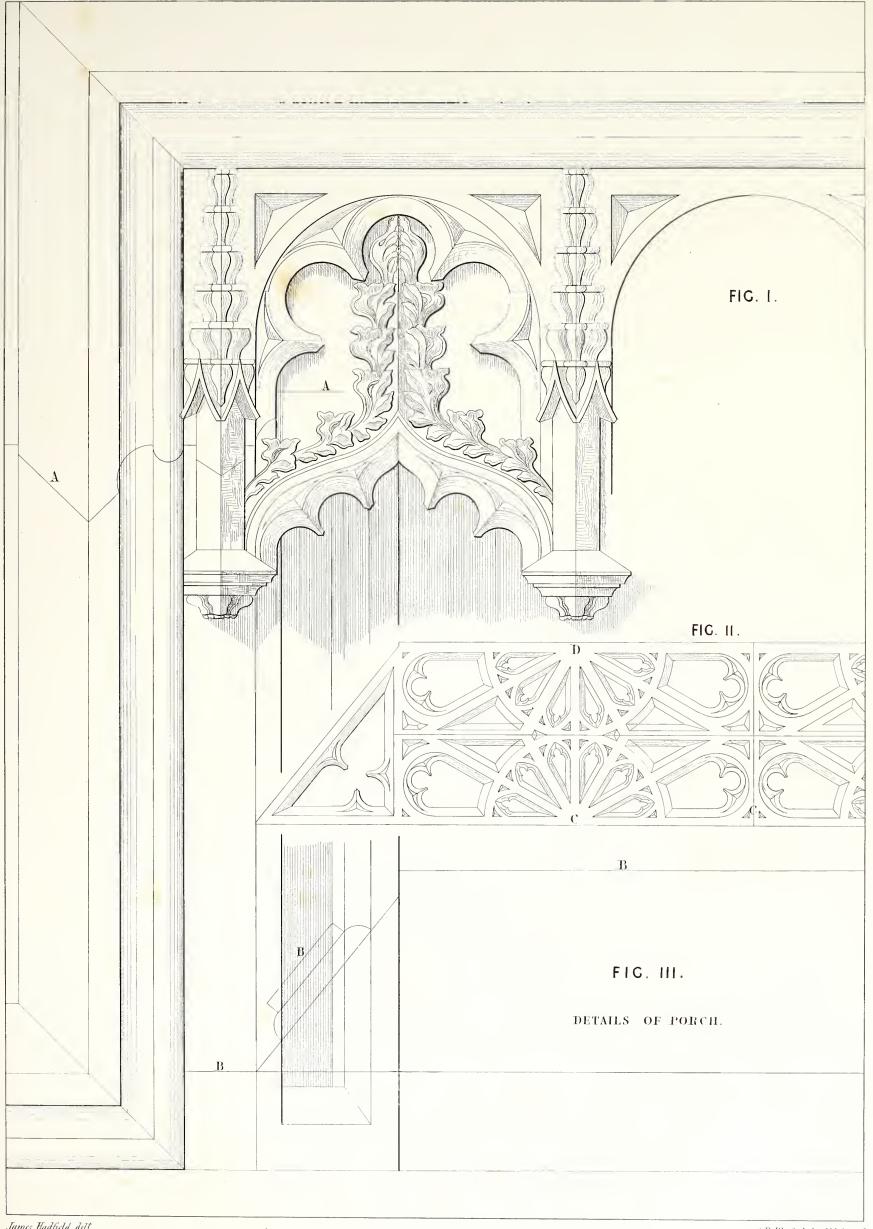












Jumes Hadfield delt



CHELMSFORD CHURCH, ESSEX.



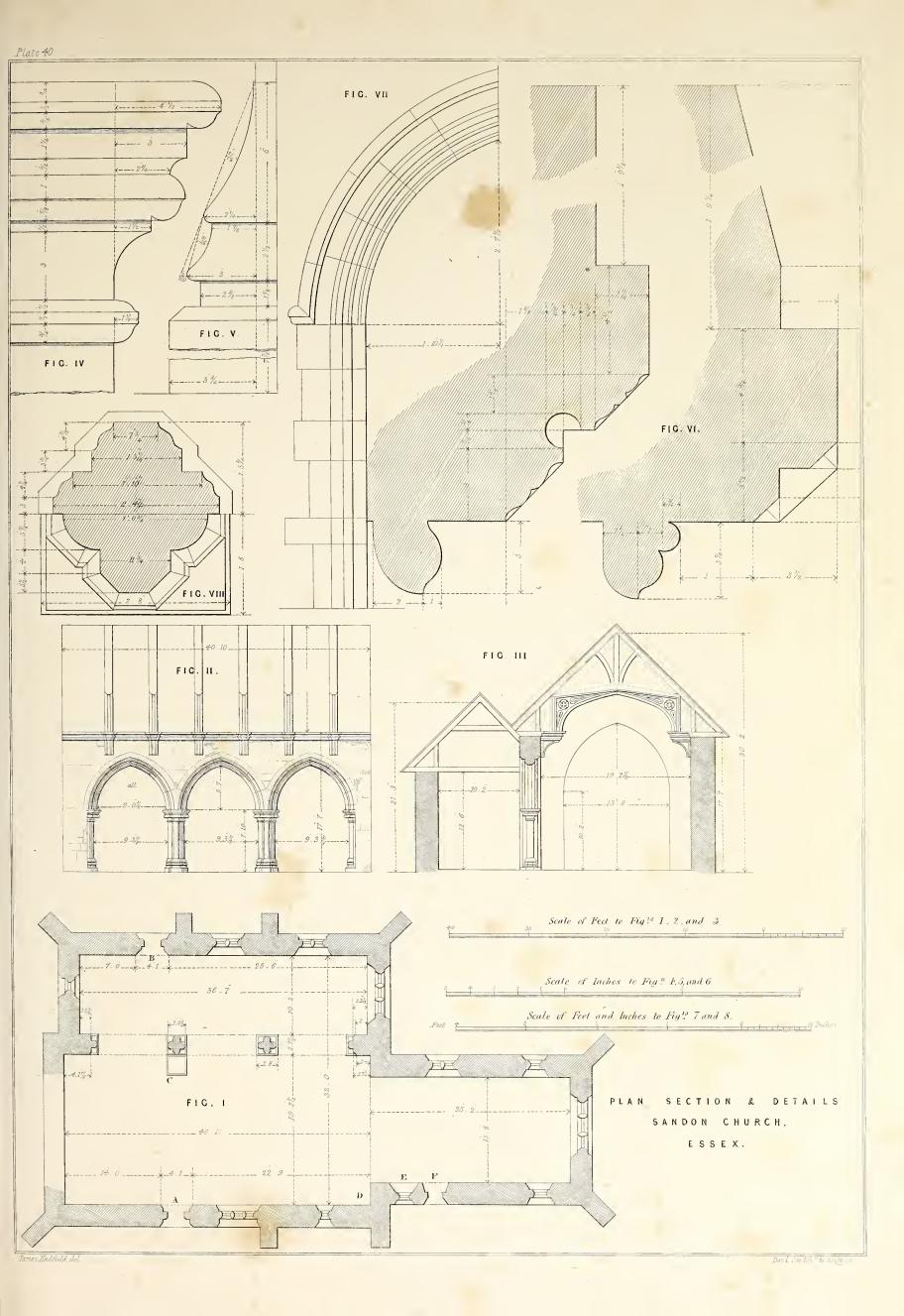
WINDOW

CHURCH

FIG. XI.

DOORWAY & SANDON

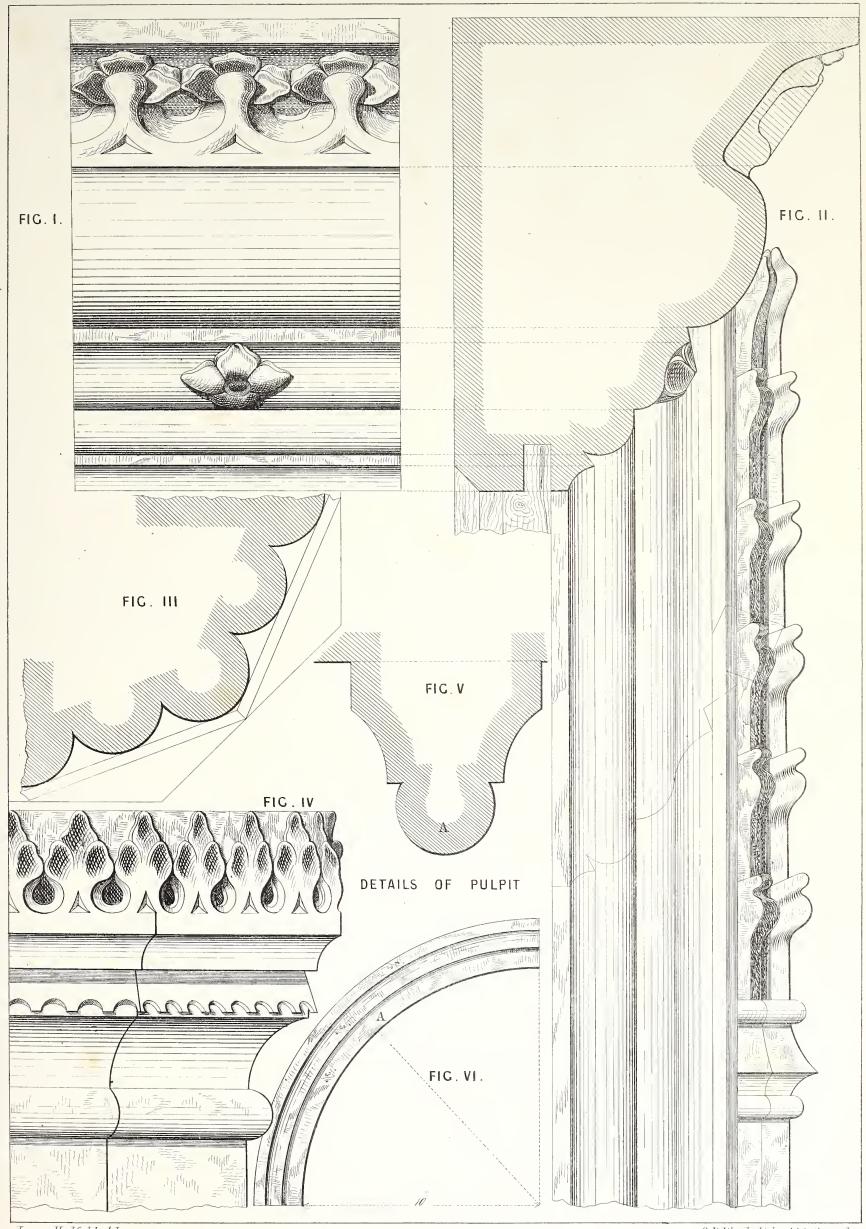








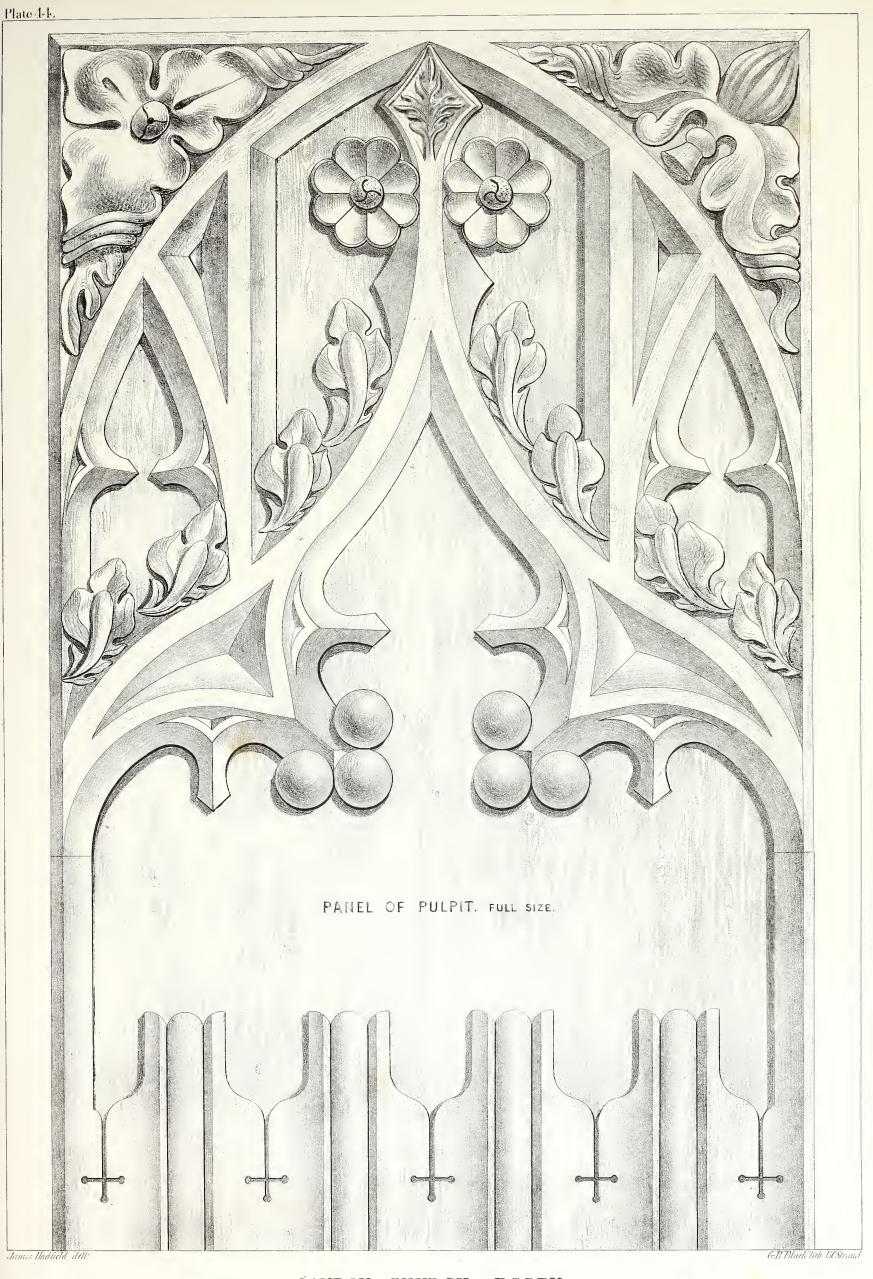




James Hadfield del

G.B.Black, lithe 140. Strand.







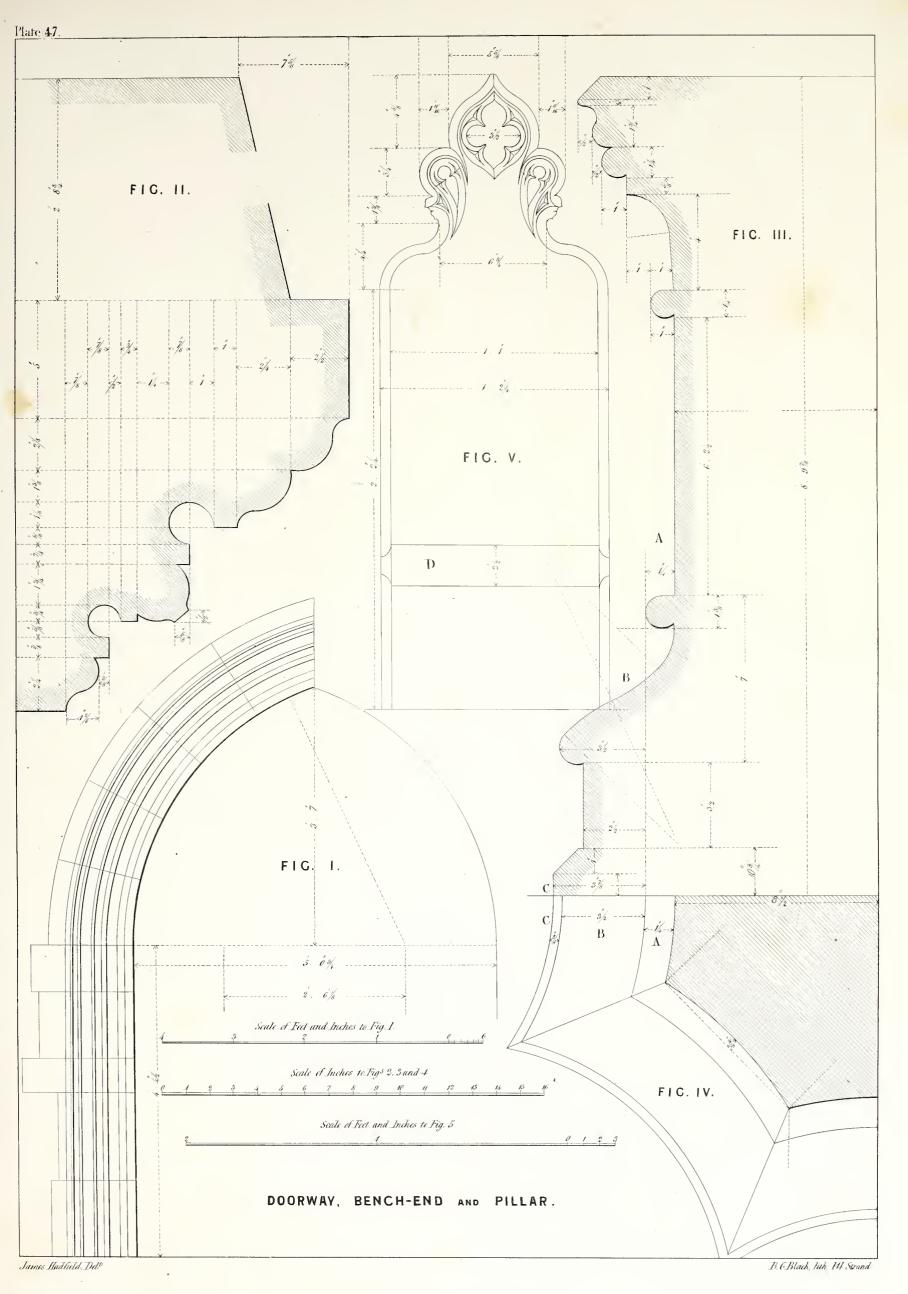
James Hadheld del

G B Black Inthe



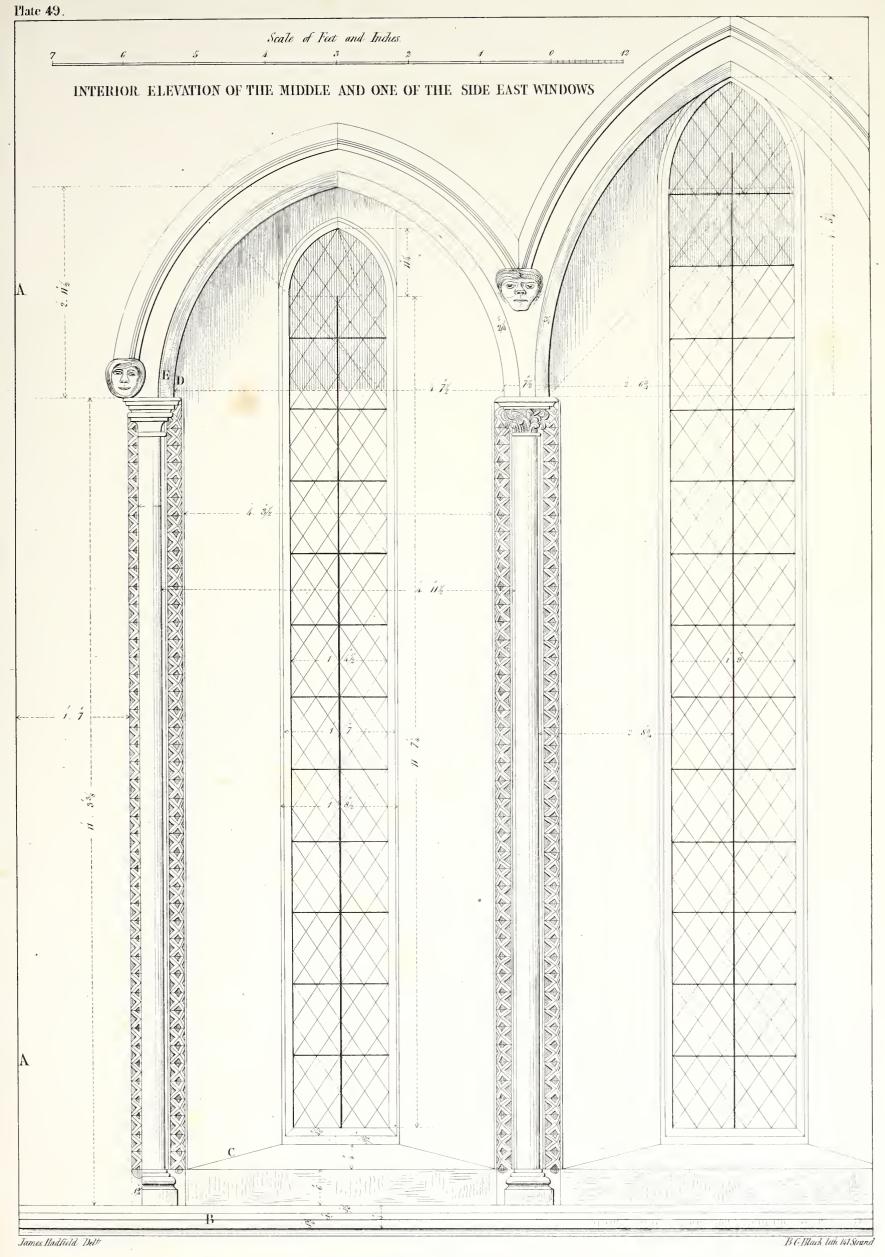
LITTLE BADDOW CHURCH.

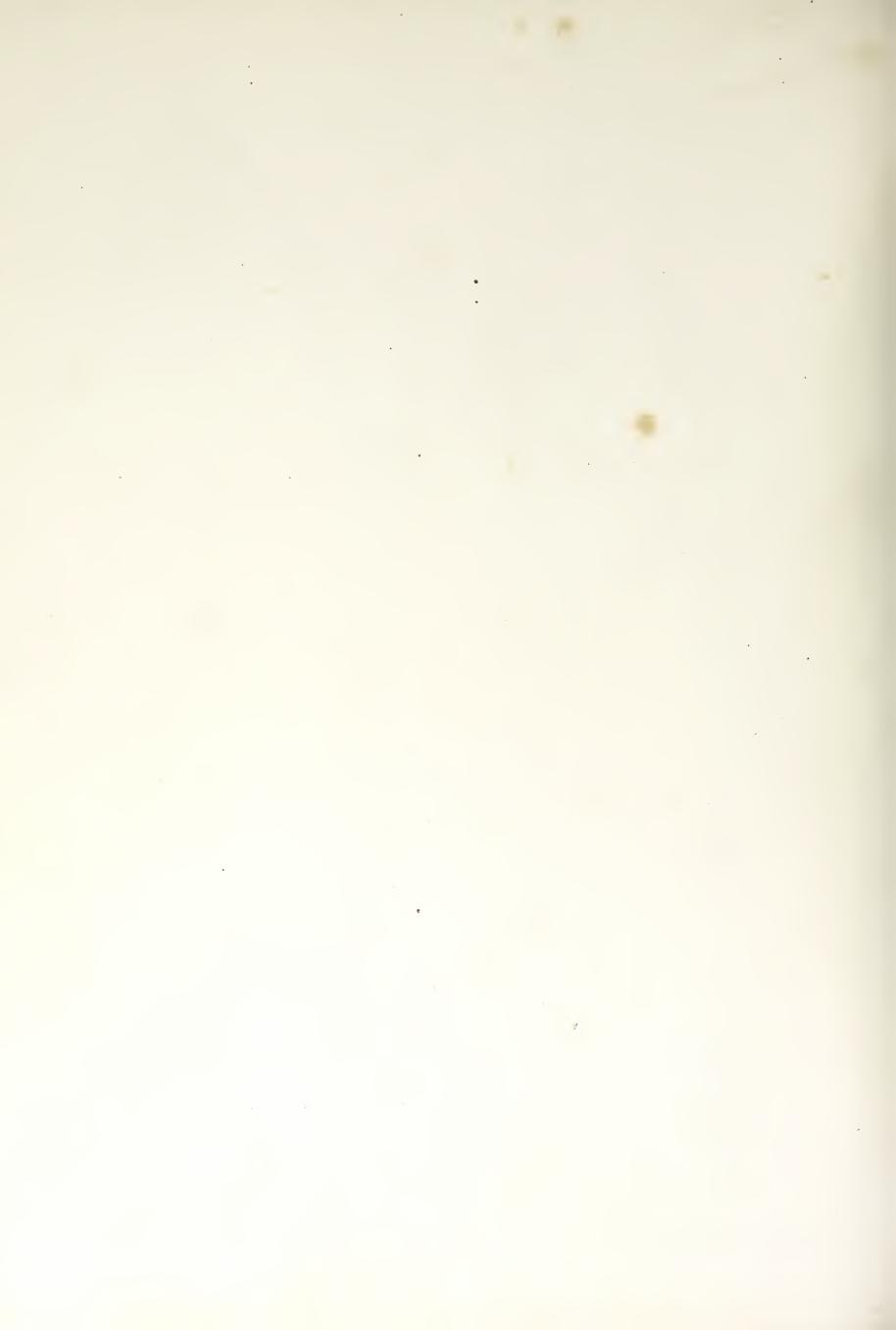


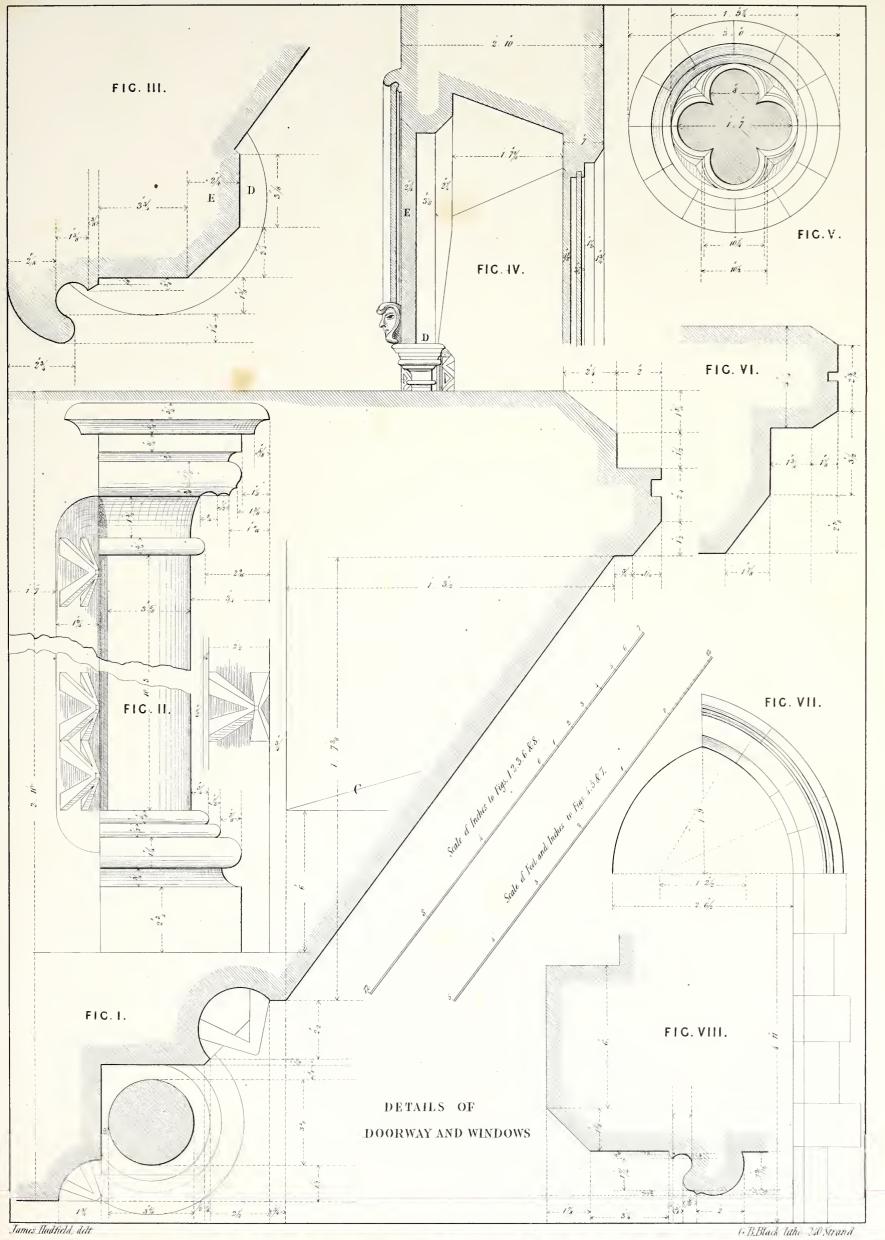






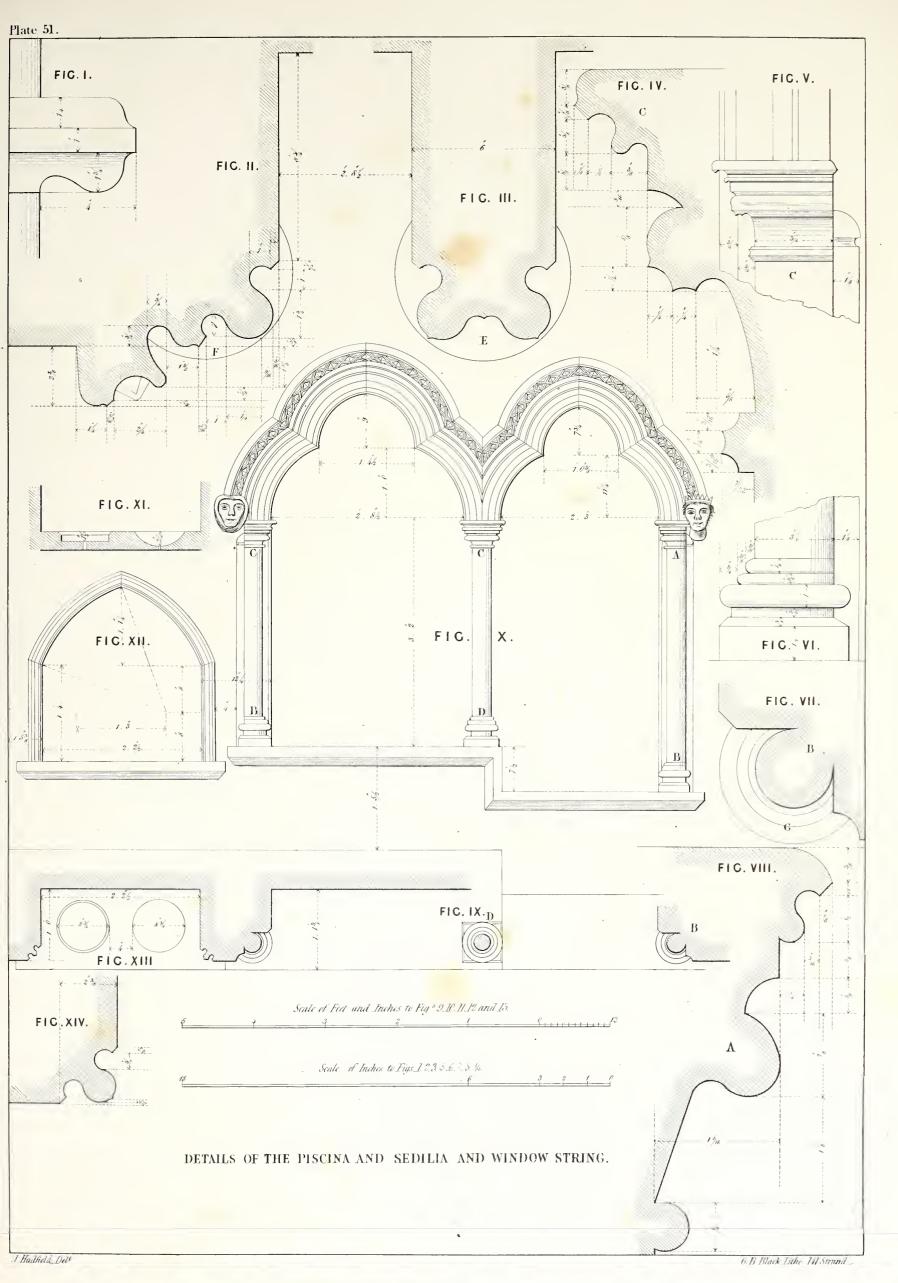




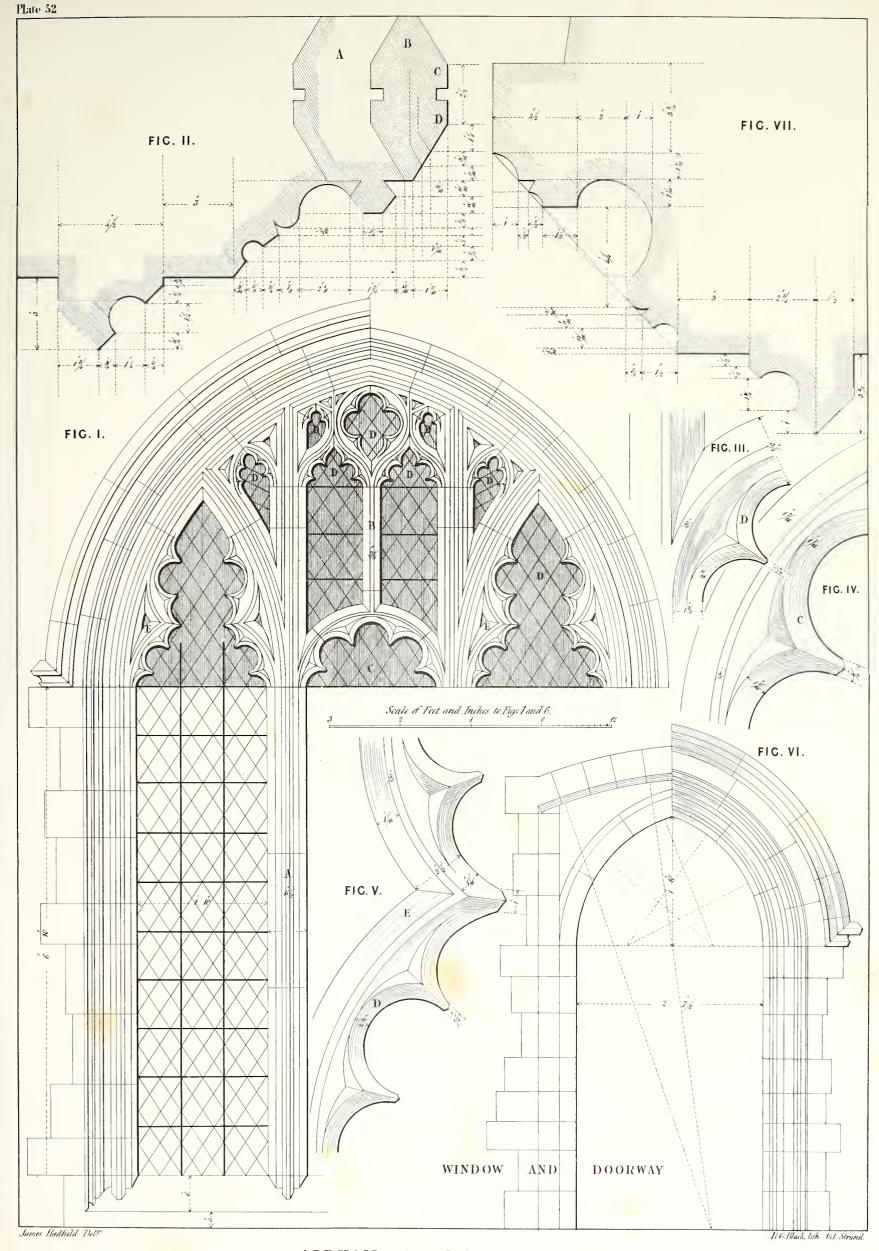


EAST THORPE CHURCH, ESSEX,



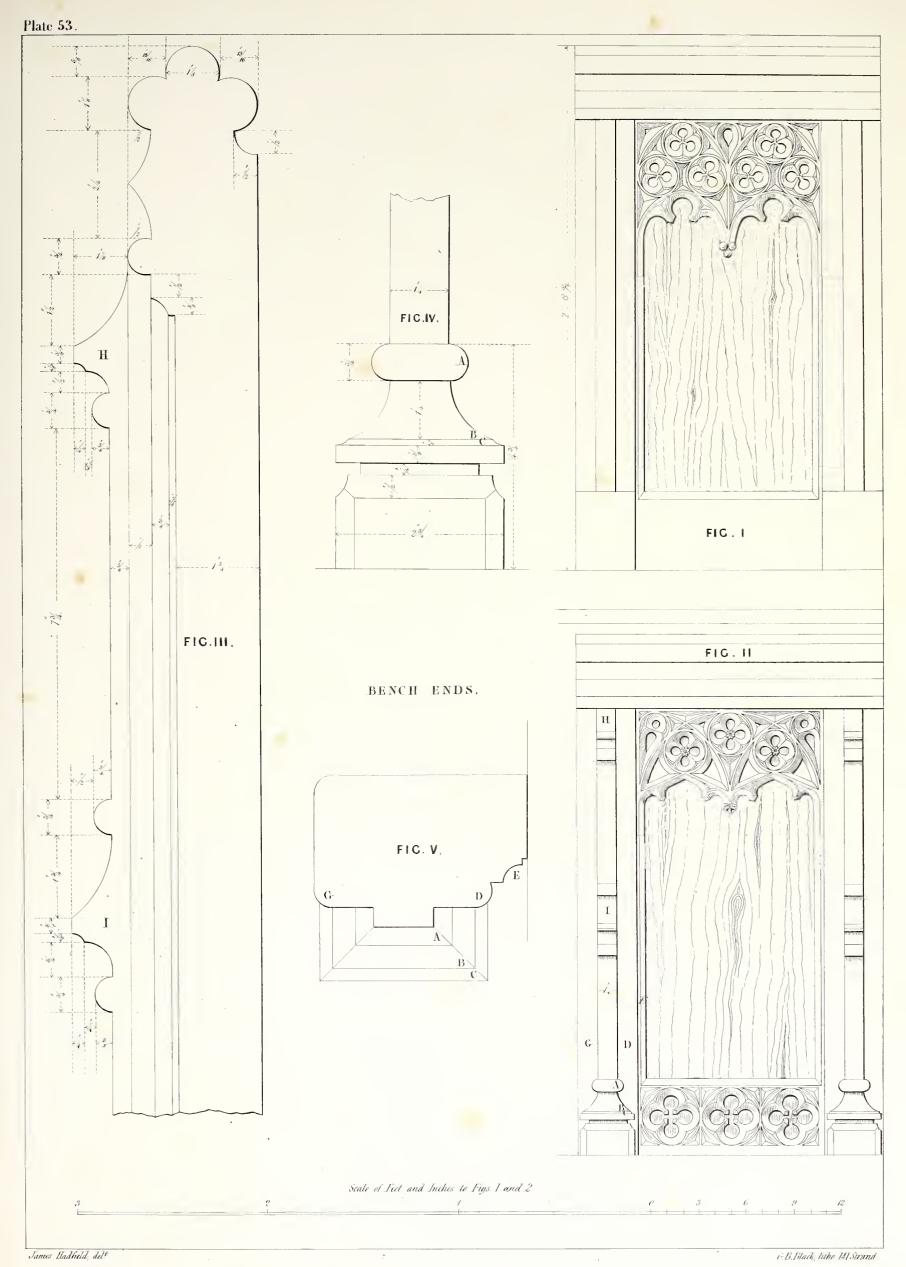




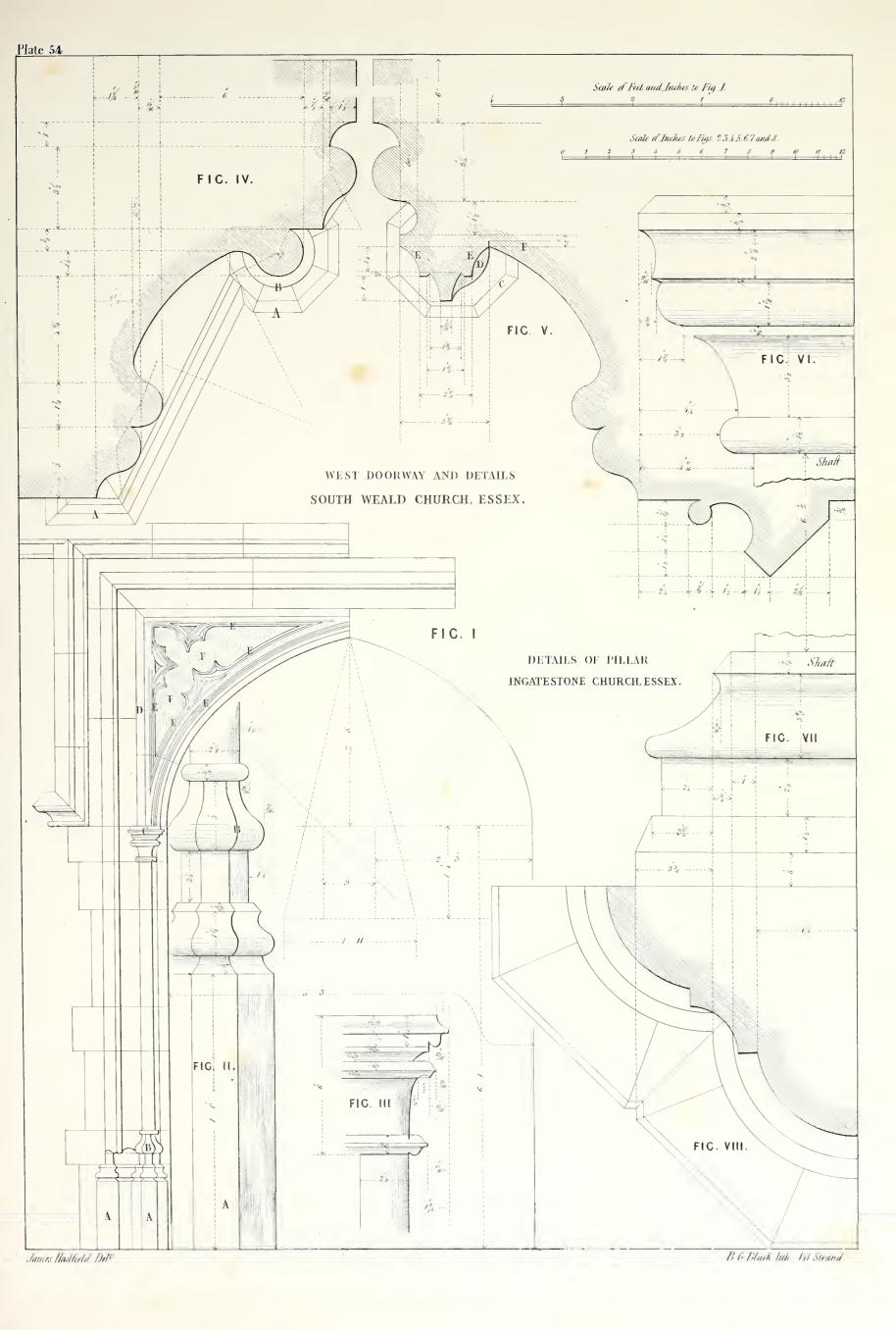


ALDHAM CHURCH, ESSEX.

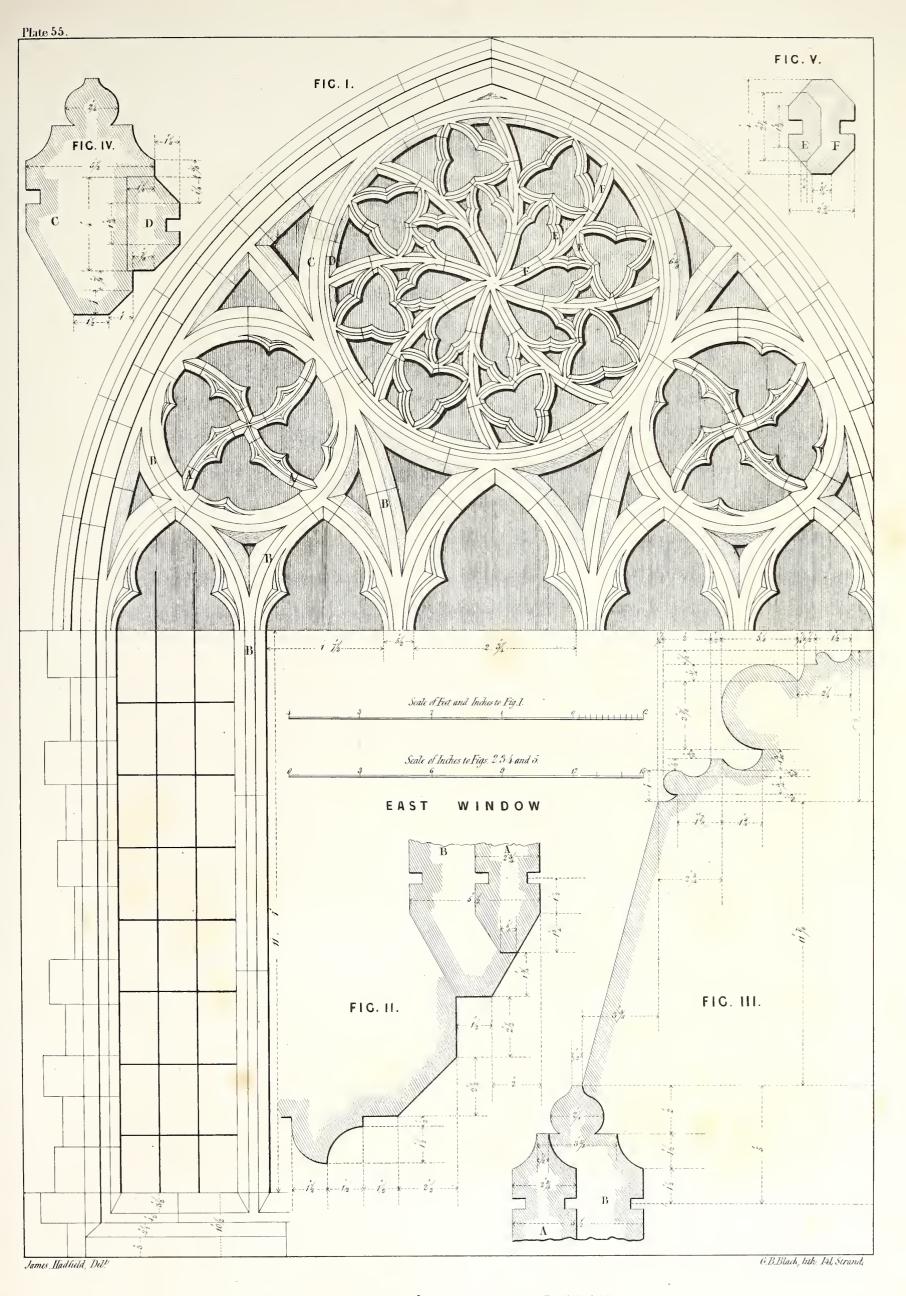












ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALDON.

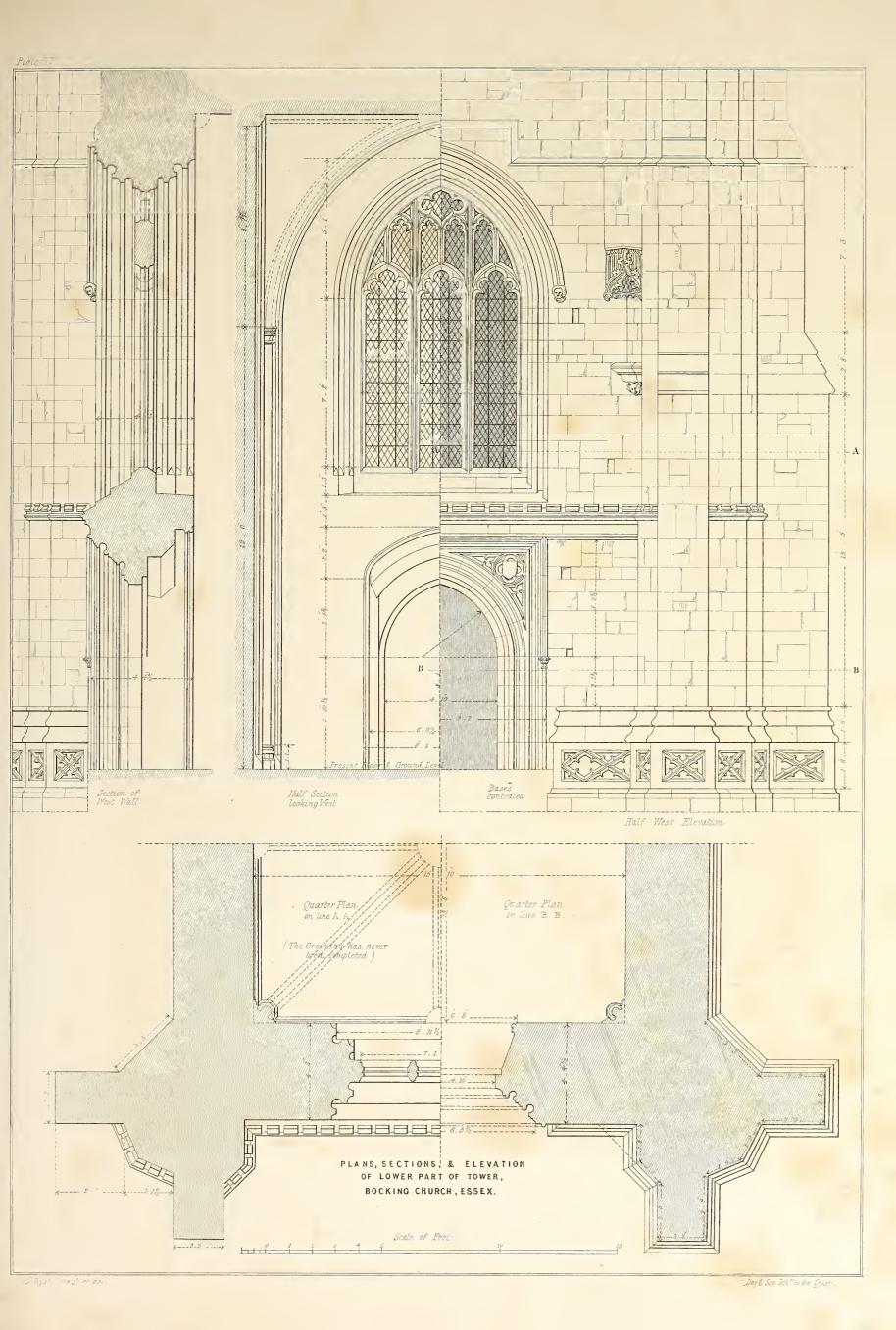


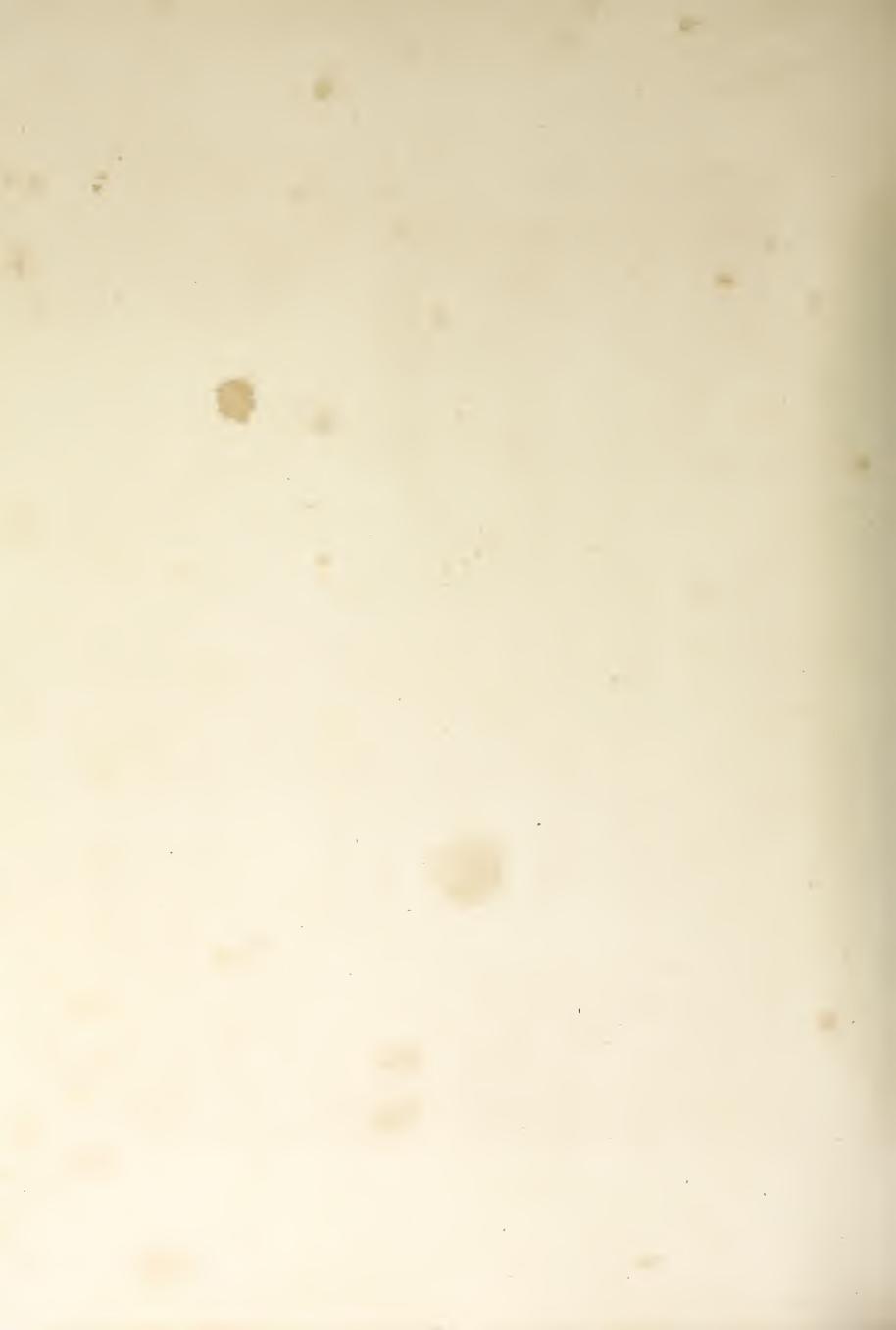


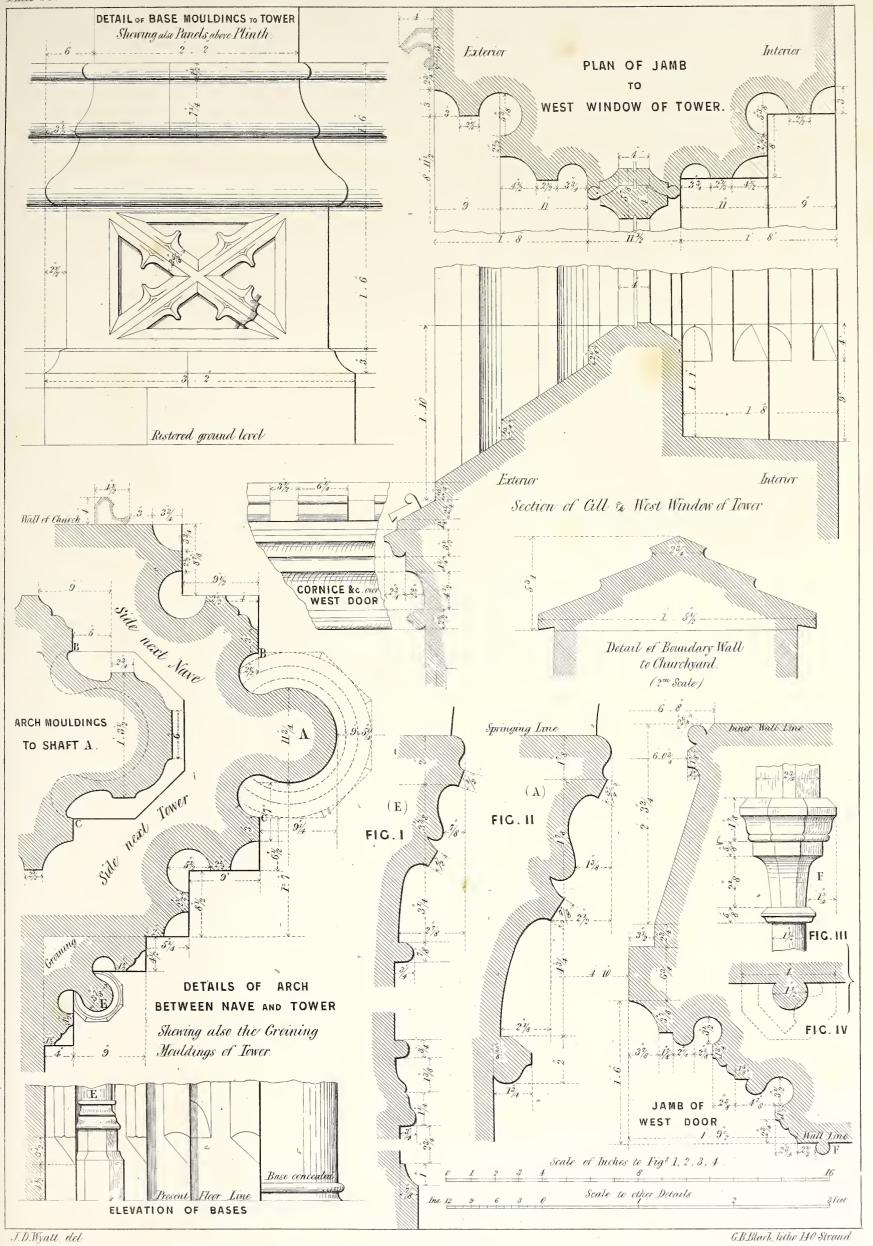
Day&Son Lath to the Oneen

BOCKING CHURCH ESSEX.

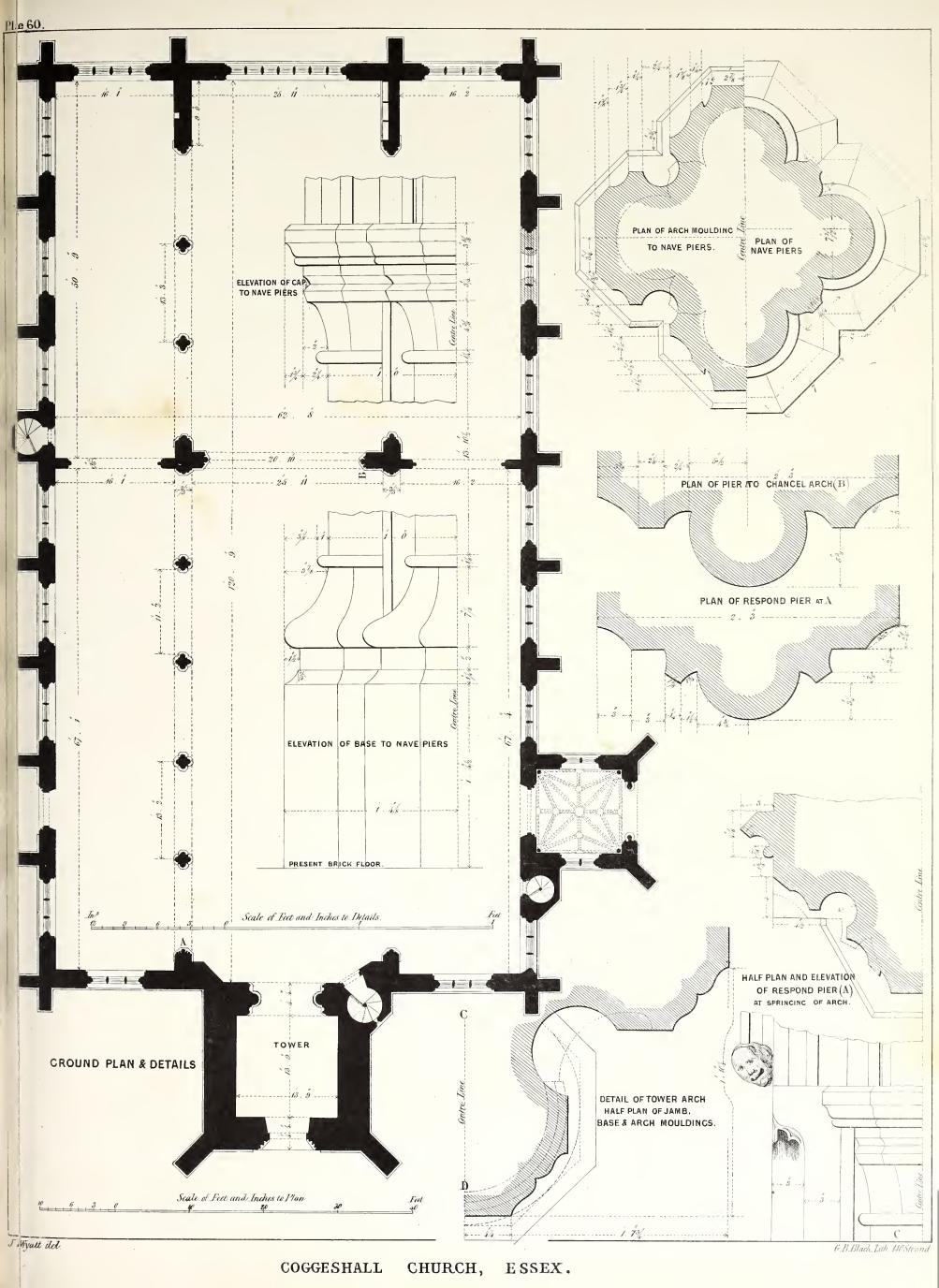






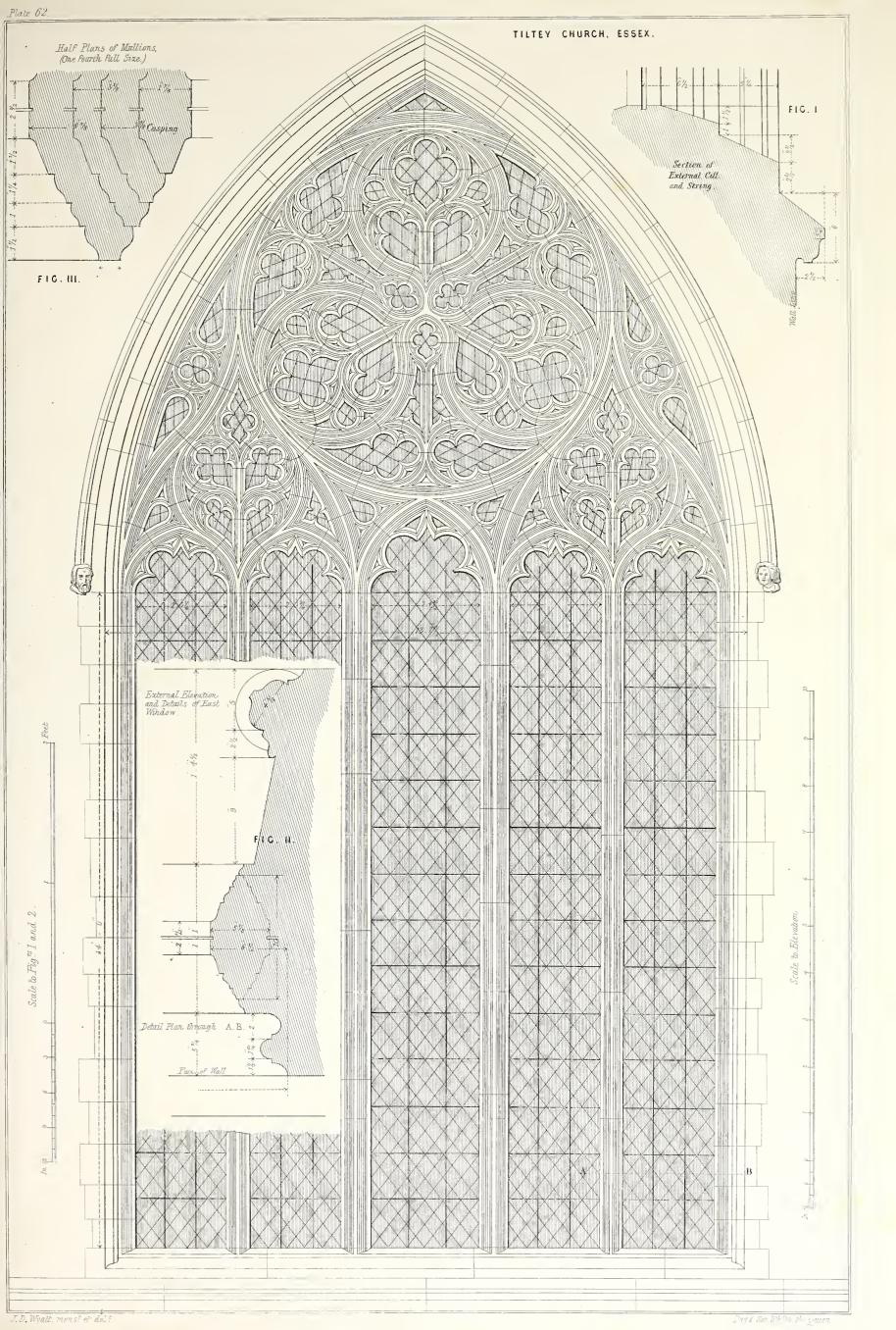






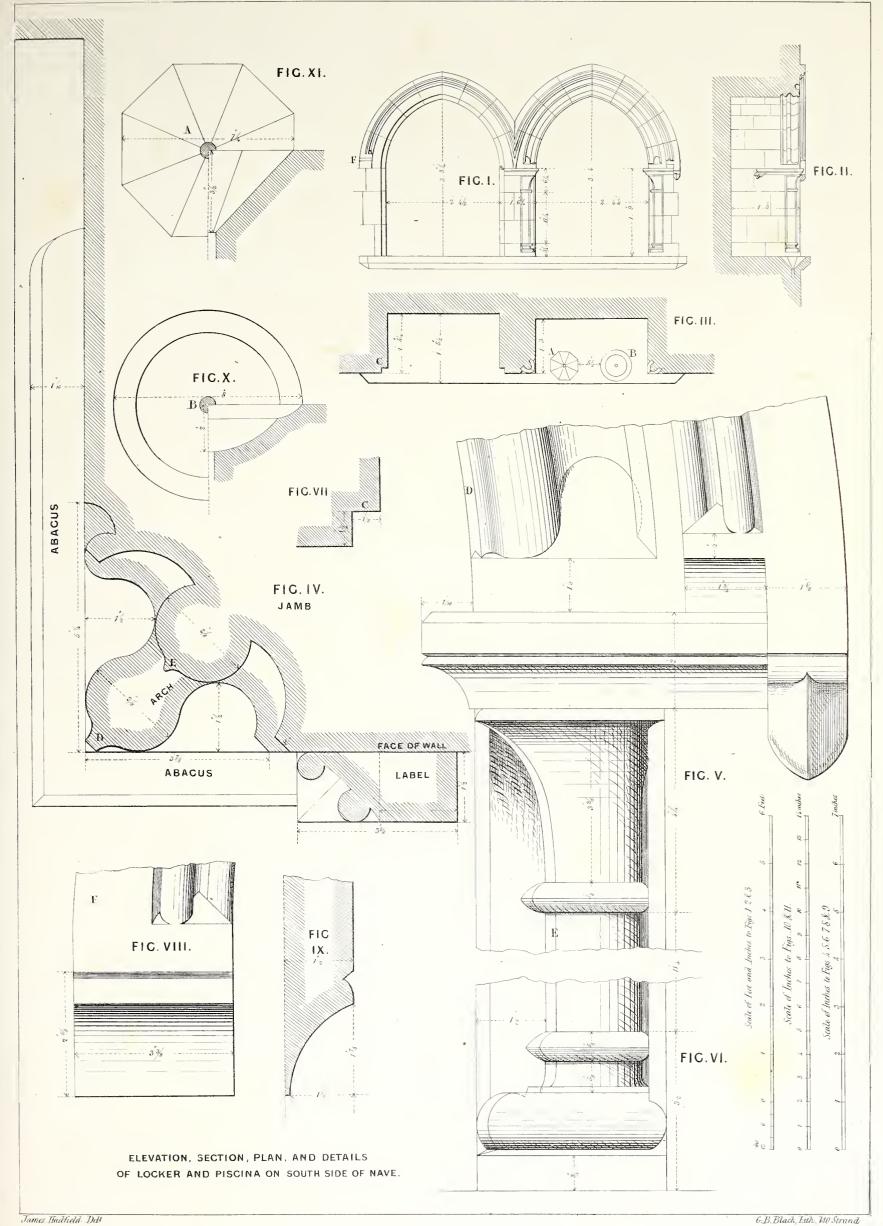




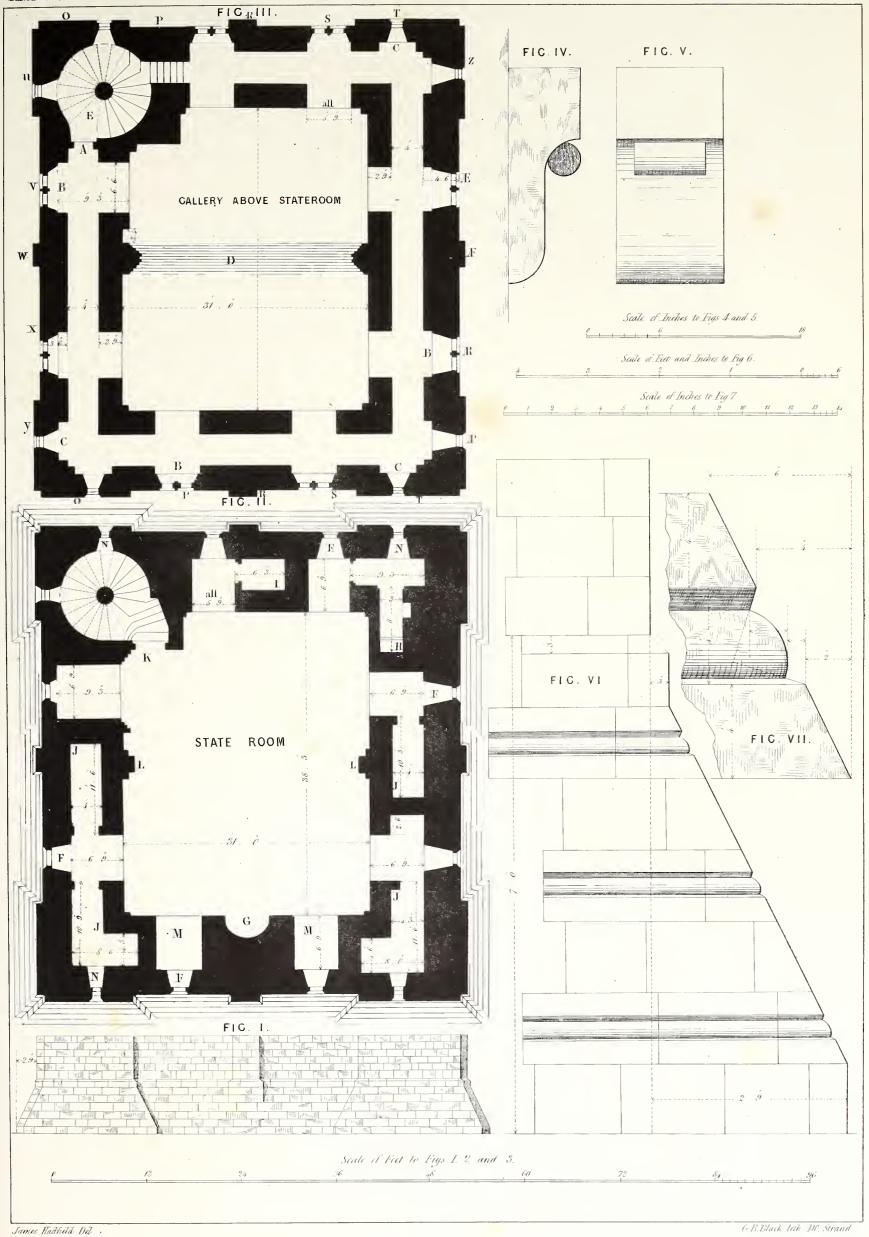




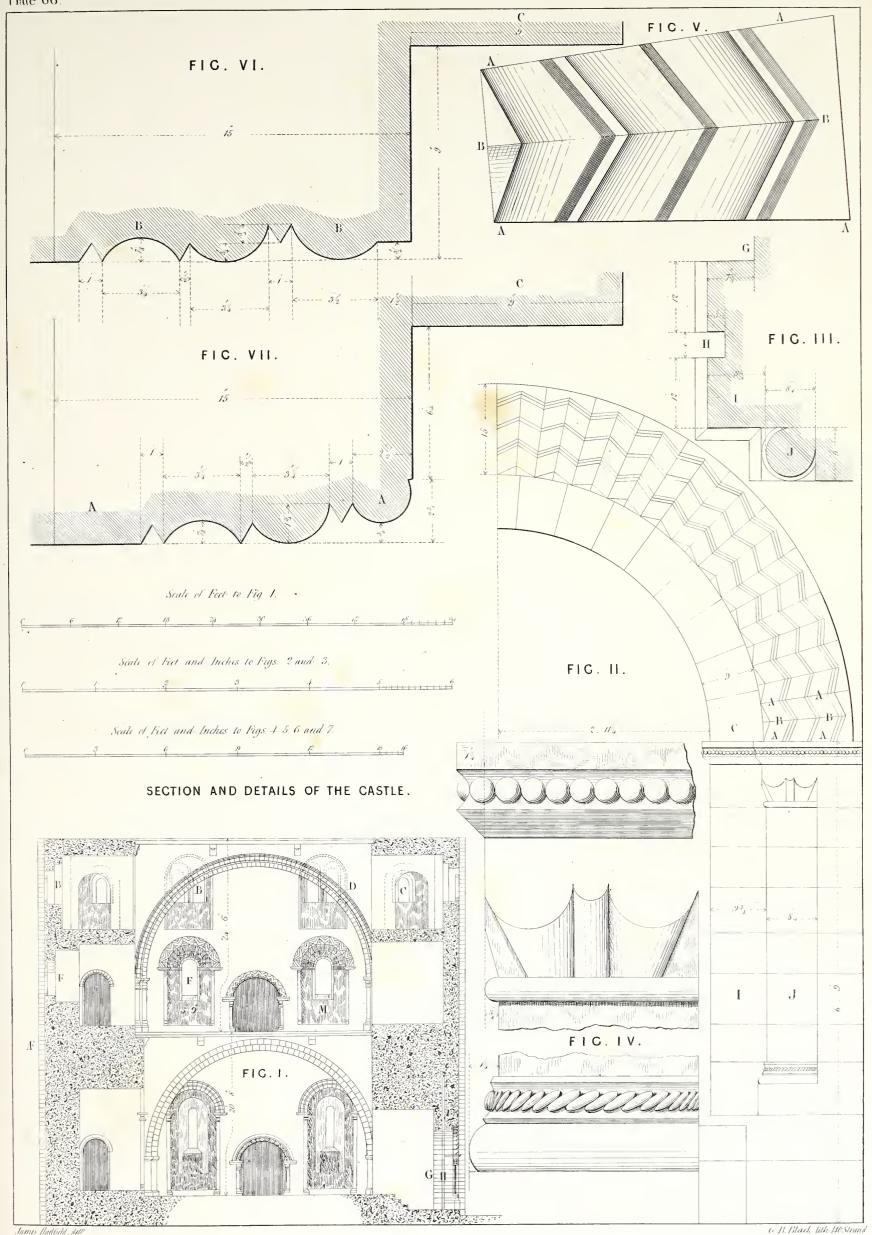




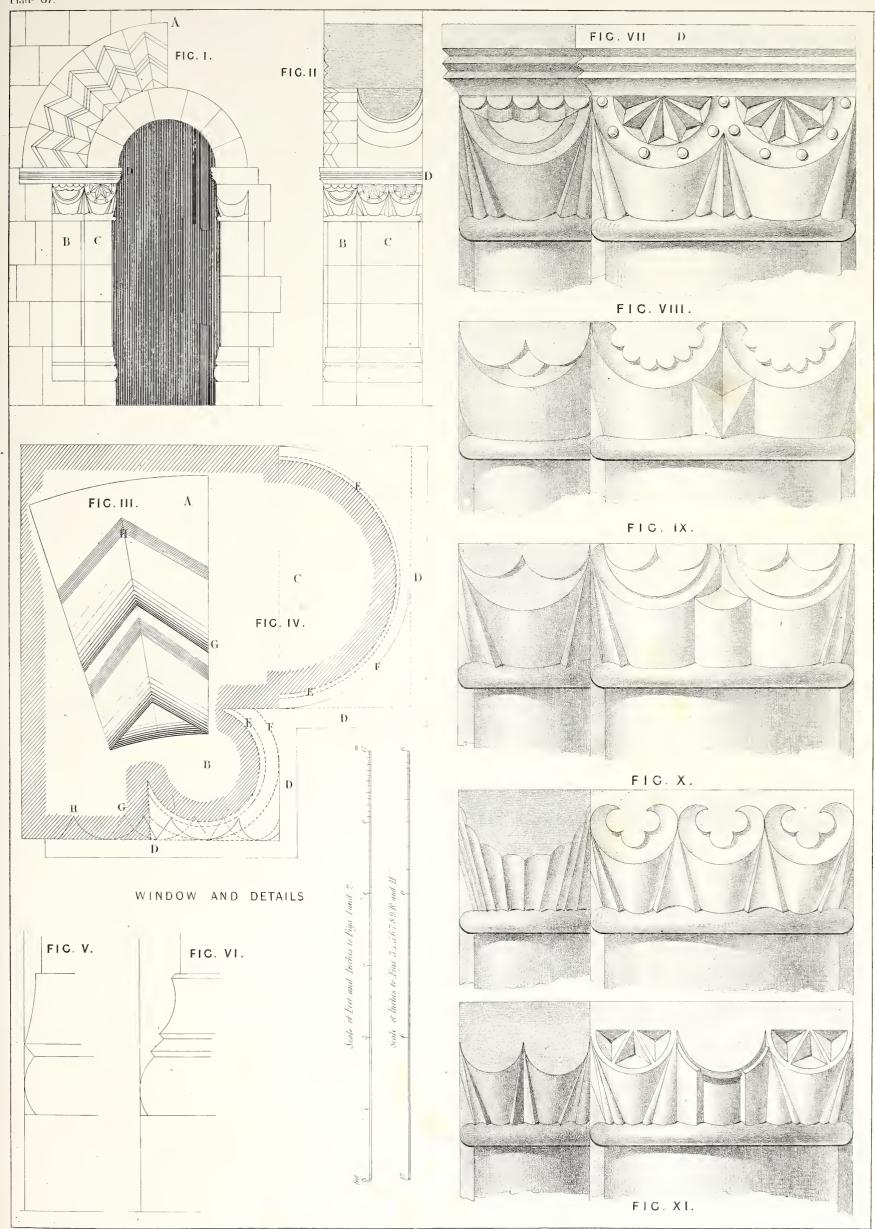




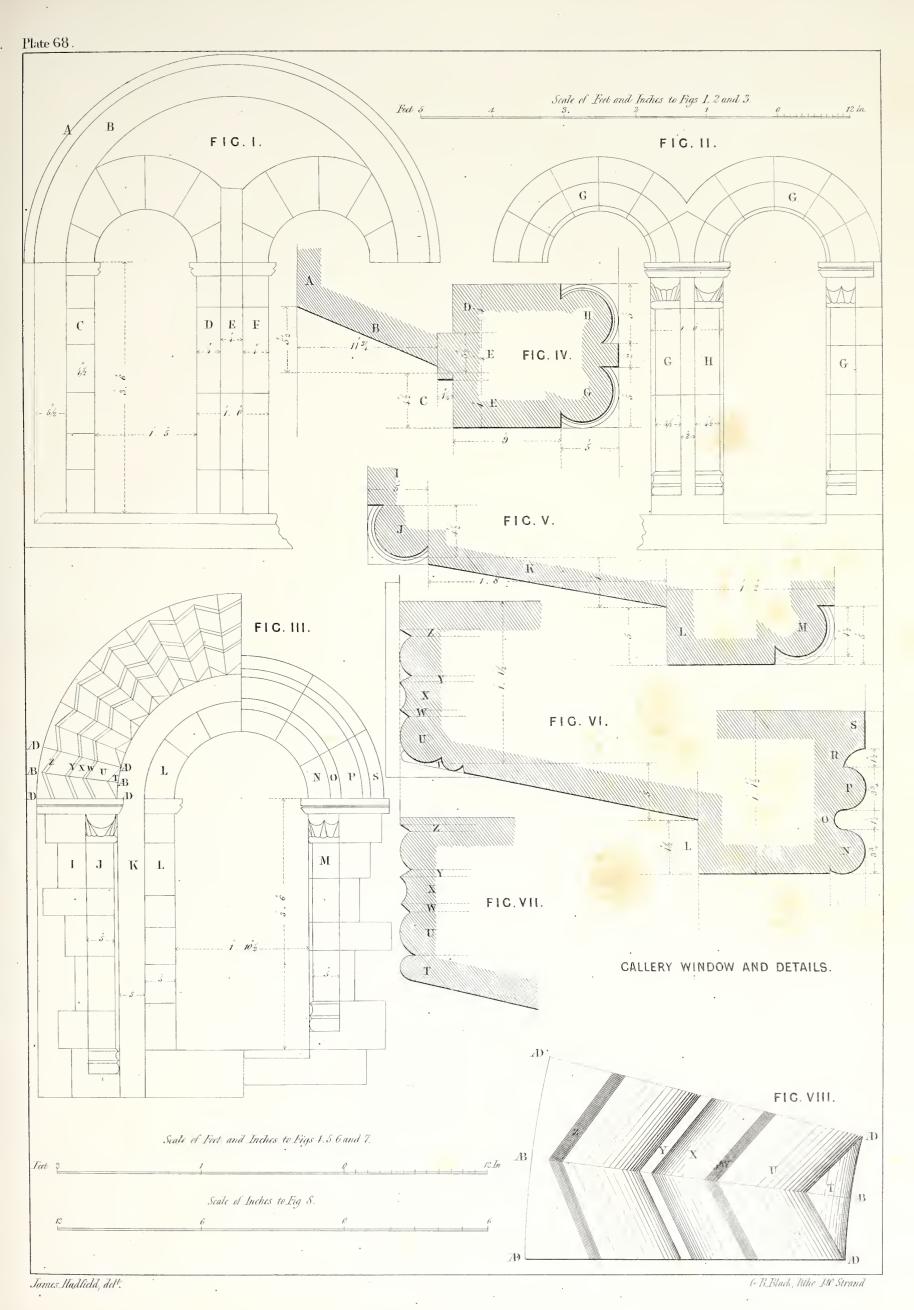




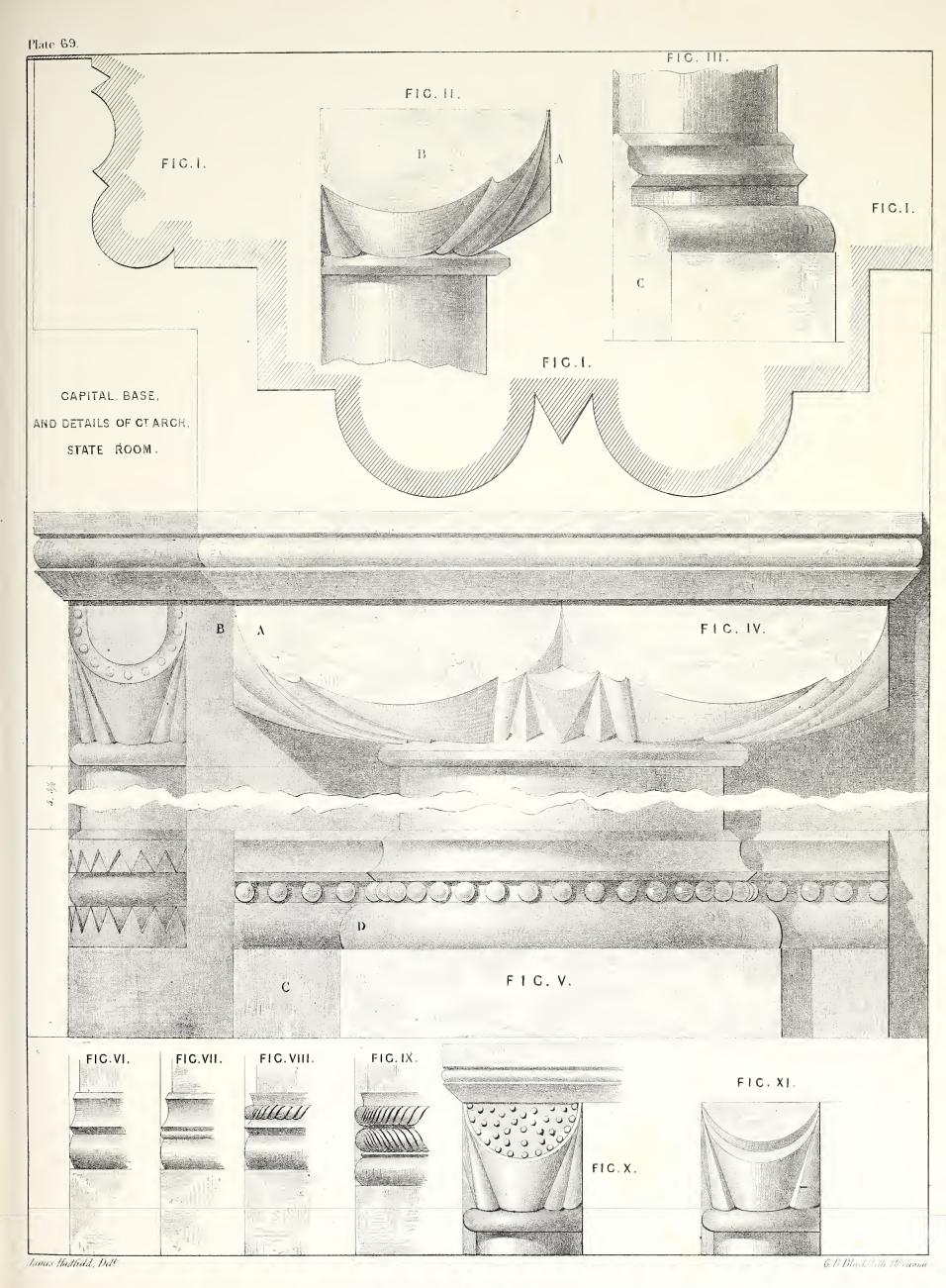






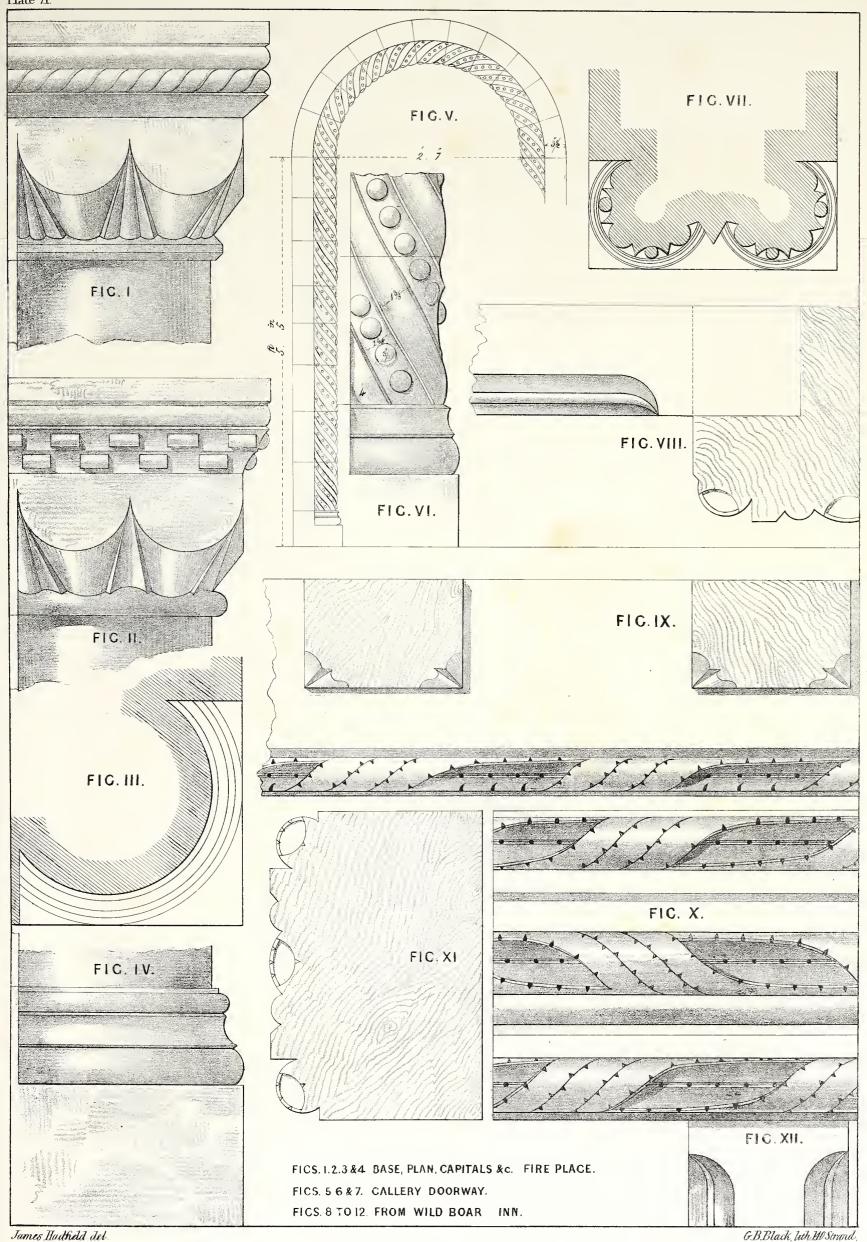










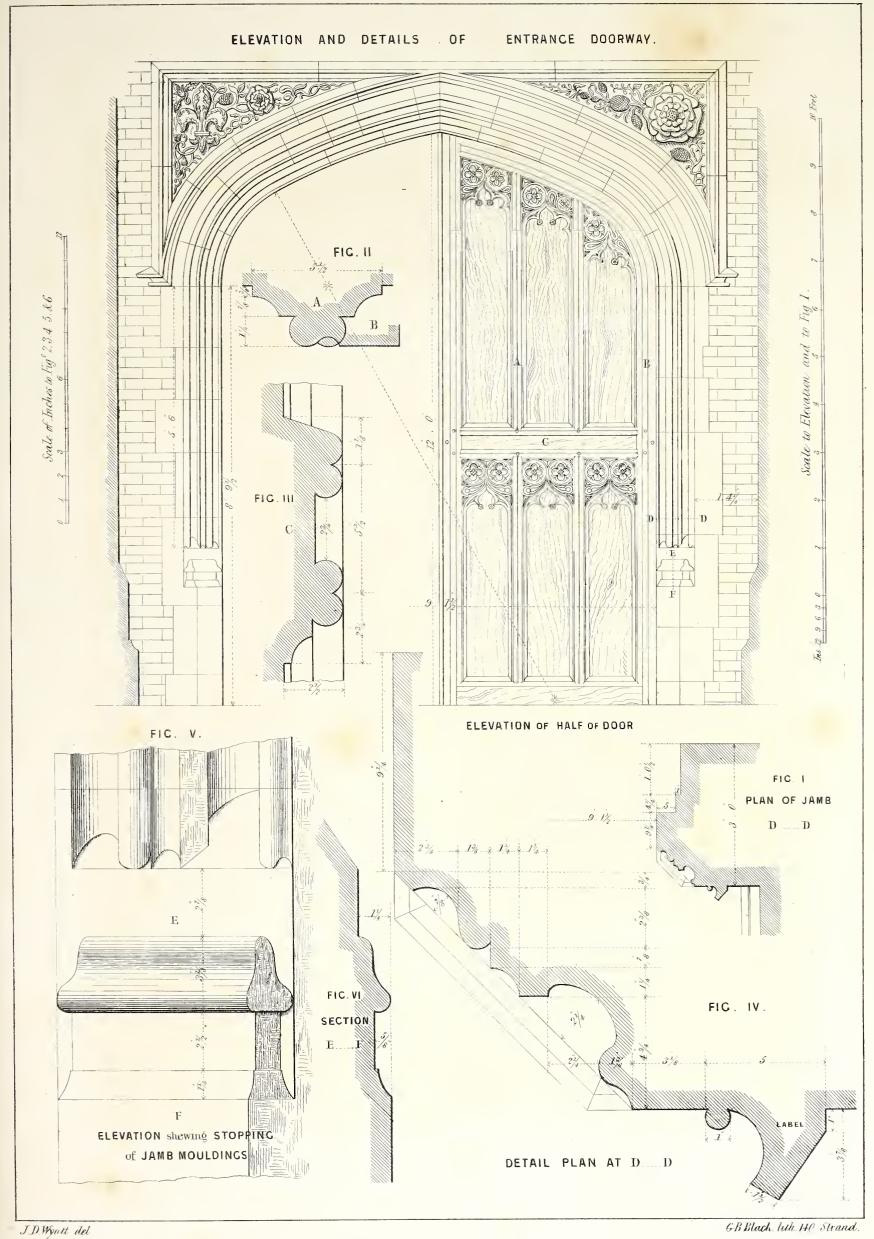






REMAINS OF LEVEL AS TO HE RECEY.









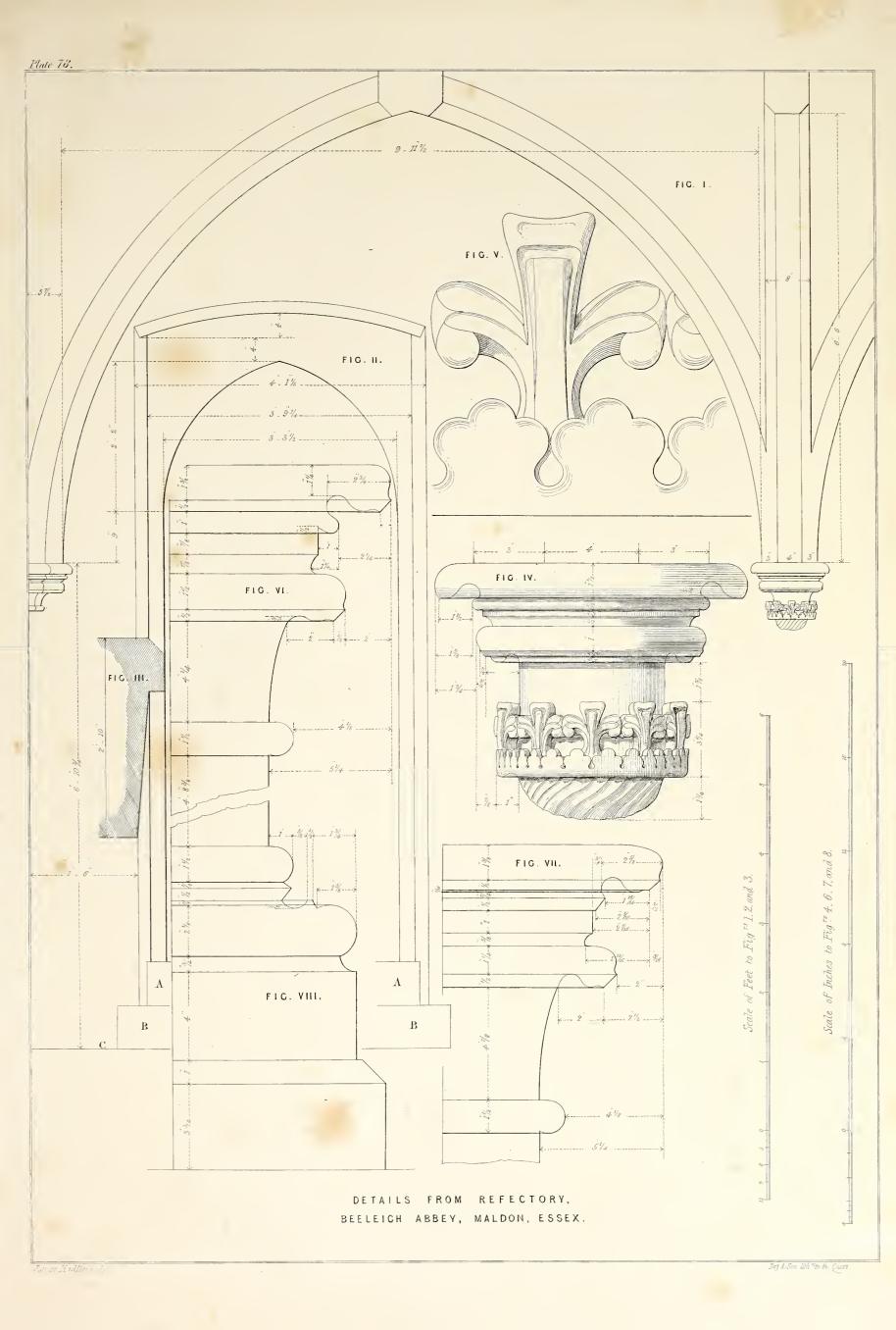


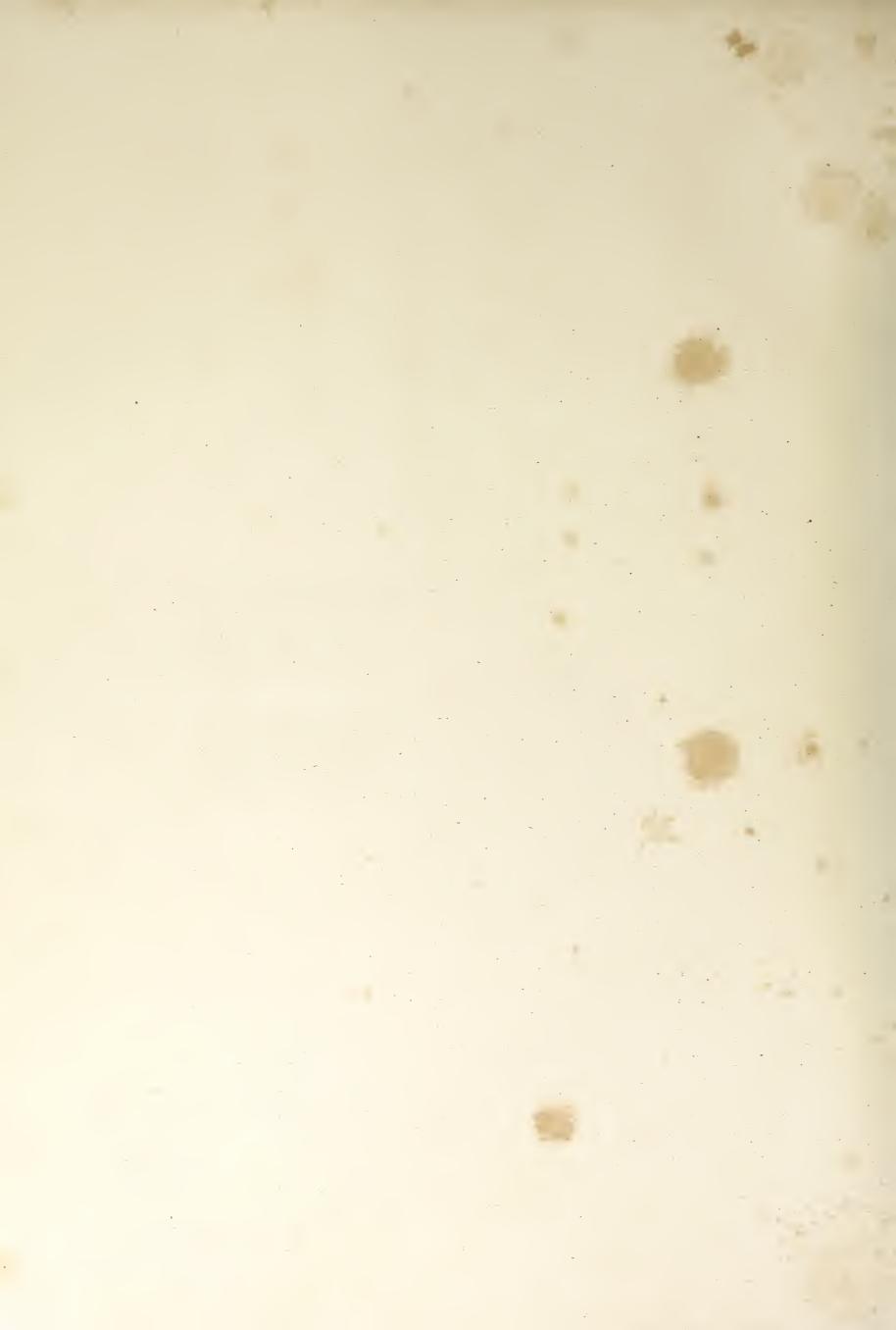


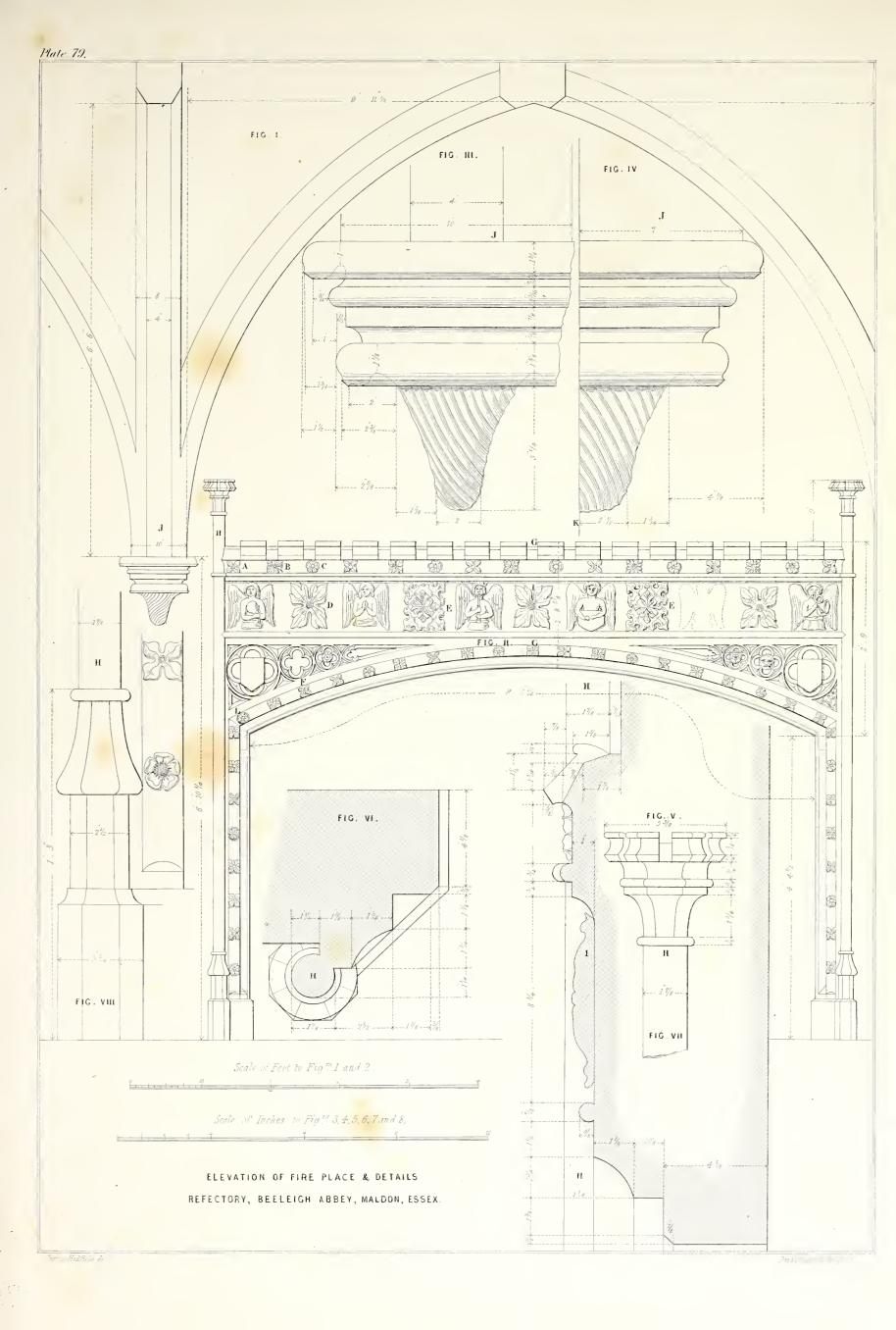
Taglield Delt. Delt. Son lith. to the (meen

MALDON, ESSEX.

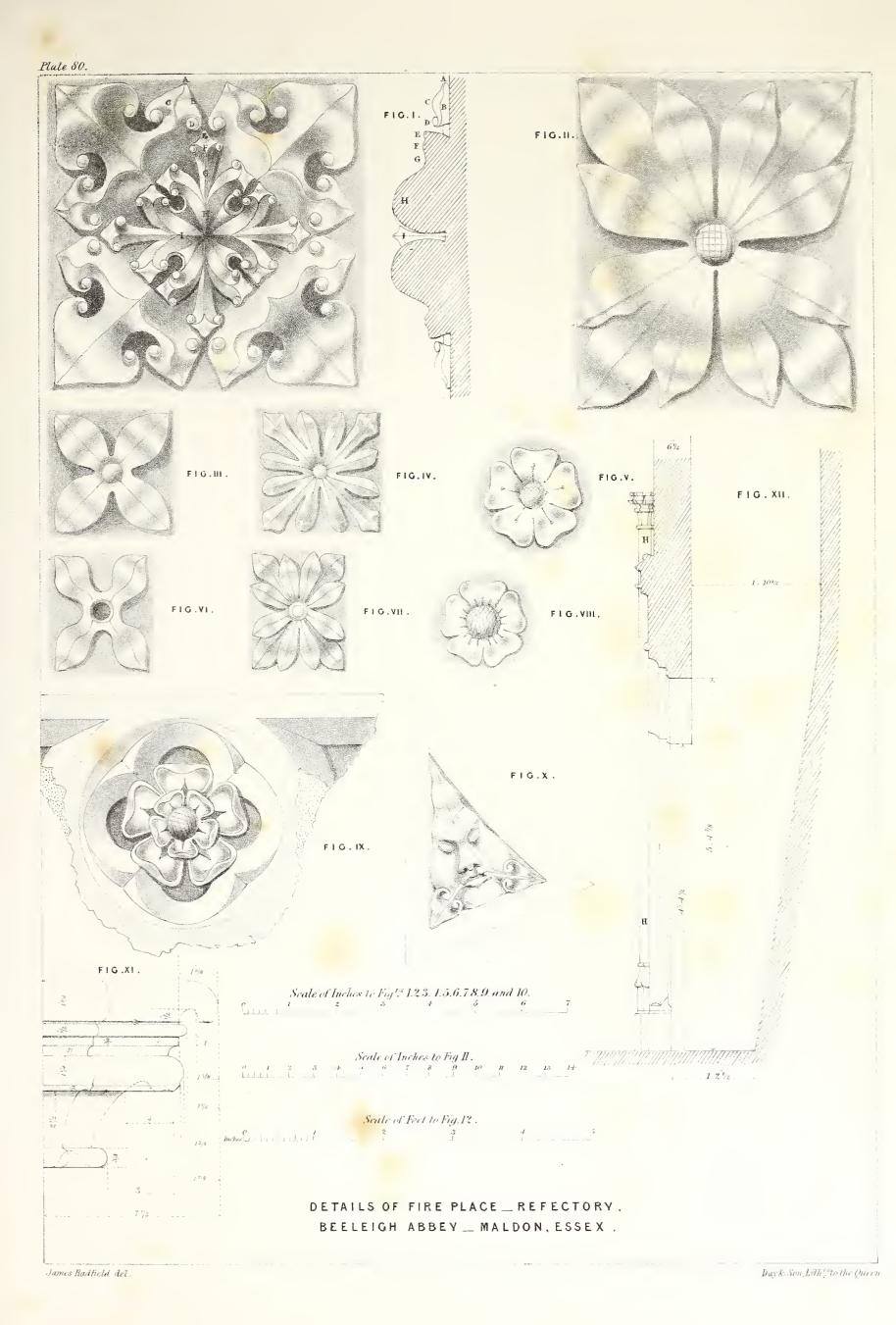




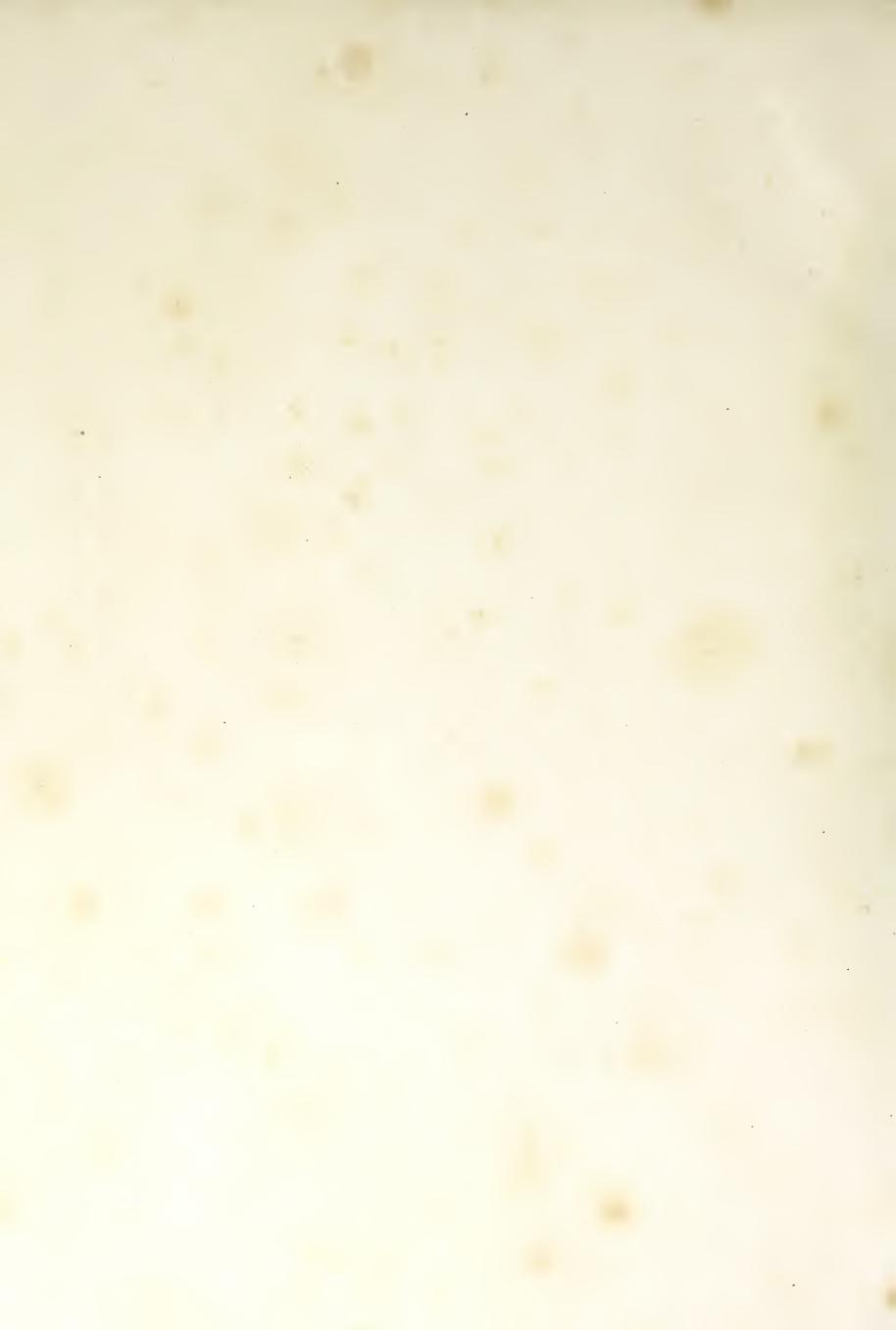


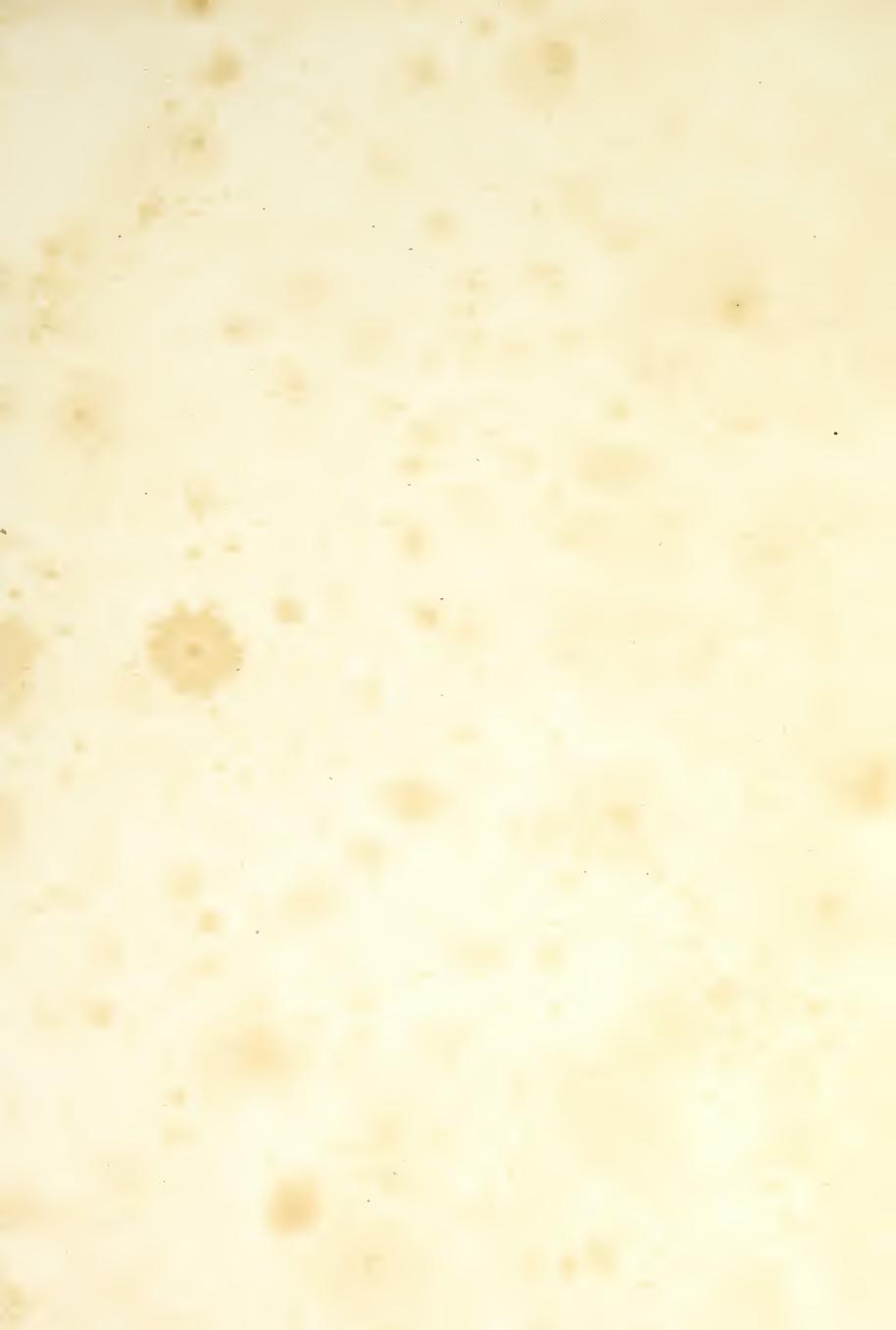












Lister Coases
Book
12 Clarence Sty Nov 23 1864
Alliface Nov 23 1864





